

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 42

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 19, 1932

No. 12

? WEEKLY ? OR MONTHLY ?

Which Do Southern Mill Men Prefer?

Recently we considered the advisability of changing the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN from a weekly to a monthly publication, for by making this change we realized that we could effect a very substantial saving in publishing costs.

However, we felt that our SUBSCRIBERS should be consulted before this very important step was taken, and consequently the proposition was submitted to some of the leading mill men in the South.

The SUBSCRIBER VOTE for continuance of the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN in its present weekly form was almost unanimous.

Frankly, we were not surprised. We have always felt that Southern mill officials and operating executives prefer a WEEKLY textile journal, and having obtained this confirmation, it is needless to say that the BULLETIN will continue to be published every Thursday. We consider the preference of our subscribers a sounder basis for a decision in this matter than present temporary conditions, which, of course, multiply the economic advantages that the publisher of a monthly enjoys.

By continuing to give our SUBSCRIBERS what they want, we are, at the same time, serving the best interests of those who use the advertising columns of this journal. The letters we received from the above survey prove that Southern mill men READ the BULLETIN because it is a live, newsy, forcefully edited paper. To change to monthly publication would obviously destroy the very characteristics that for 20 years have made it the most widely READ textile journal and therefore the most effective advertising medium that reaches the Southern Textile Field.

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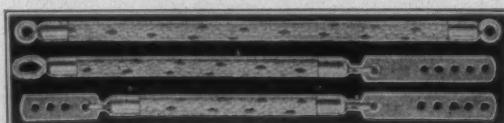
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Services of Education to Industry *

DR. KARL T. COMPTON

President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

HAVING been asked to speak as representative of educational institutions engaged in scientific research for industry, I wish to speak first very briefly regarding the kinds of service which educational institutions are rendering to industry, then to become a little more specific and discuss the service which they are rendering and may render to the textile industry, and finally, to become most specific and express reasons for our satisfaction in the selection of the Hon. Francis P. Garvan as president of the United States Institute for Textile Research.

Educational institutions render both an indirect and a direct service to industry. Of these the direct service is most easily recognized and evaluated, but the indirect service is undoubtedly the more far-reaching and fundamentally important.

The indirect aid to industry is rendered through training the men and through the development of these scientific principles upon which the future engineering and industry will be based. No defense need be made of the importance of training men since to question it would be to question the basic ideas of education to which we are committed. It may be pertinent, however, to point out that the importance of training men is greater now than ever before and is continually increasing because of the increasing complexity in all aspects of life. The time is passing, if not already past, when the bright young boy with ingenuity can make effective contributions to the improvement of engineering or of industry. To his brightness and ingenuity must be added a training which is broad and thorough in its fundamentals and yet specialized in its ultimate direction. Our educational institutions are our most effective means of providing this training and if they failed to provide it, other-agencies would of necessity arise in their place.

A study of the scientific origin of those discoveries on which have been based the great changes in our material civilization, discloses the fact that nearly all of them originated in universities or similar laboratories. Facts of science are discovered and scientific methods perfected continuously by the men in universities who are interested in the truth for its own sake. Sooner or later a situation arises in which there is a need for some device which can be constructed by the proper combination or application of the preceding scientific discoveries. If this need

is of sufficient importance, the discovery of this combination may actually establish a new branch of engineering. In any case, a study of past scientific developments is a most convincing proof of the ultimate practical utility of the pioneer scientific work which is sponsored by our educational institutions.

FOUR FACTORS IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

Turning now to the direct and immediate service of educational institutions to industry, I would call attention to its four important aspects or phases. The members of the staff of educational institutions are frequently engaged for consultation on matters of development or of patent rights or of circumvention of troubles in operation or production. Educational institutions render a very large service by advising industries regarding the selection of their new men. In this respect the personnel service of industries and the placement bureaus of educational institutions form a connecting link which is mutually most valuable and whose operations should be further extended and improved. In many institutions like my own, students are given a co-operative training by the institution and an industry in accordance with the best ideas of both, with great advantages not only in the training of the student but also in the opportunity afforded to the industry to study the performance of these men preparatory to the possible offering of positions to them. Statistics of these co-operating industries show that this procedure has effected for them a relatively large economy through avoidance of misfits and reduction in consequent turnover of staff.

The most direct service of all is the actual undertaking of work in the educational institutions designed to solve problems or further developments for particular firms or industrial groups. In this field there are all variations of procedure between that of the Mellon Institute in which industrial research fellows are engaged and set upon problems under the general supervision of a small staff of directors and assistant directors, and that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in which problems are taken over by the staff with the assistance of advanced students or industrial research fellows, and where the emphasis is placed upon the advantages of co-operative attack by a very large group of experienced experts. Both methods have met with striking success.

POSSIBILITIES IN TEXTILES

Passing now to the more particular field of textiles, I cannot describe the possibilities of co-operation between educational institutions and industries in any better way

(Continued on Page 24)

*Address at the luncheon-reception in honor of Francis P. Garvan, President of United States Institute for Textile Research, Inc., at Hotel Biltmore, New York City, Wednesday, May 4, 1932.

Knitting Faults in Rayon Fabrics

In the sense in which the expression is used in the present instance, textural blemishes embrace the following imperfections: (a) hairiness; (b) cockling; (c) bad plating; (d) cuts; (e) pinholey work.

Of course, all knitting defects produce some form of textural blemish, remediable or irremediable, but those given above exclude all such as come under the heading of incorrect stitch formation which will be dealt with in a subsequent article. Incorrect stitch formation covers tuck, held, missed and dropped loops.

HAIRINESS

Broken or frayed filaments produce a hairiness or roughness which creates a defect in the smooth textures obtained with rayon yarns. Proper precautions must be taken to avoid the possibility of damaging the yarns either before or during knitting. Fraying may occur when the yarn is off-winding unless the bobbin stem is perfectly smooth. If the yarn is wound on cone then the apex of the cone must be made smooth and reasonably hard for the same reason.

Lubrication is a good preventative against damage and is strongly recommended for yarns composed of extra fine glaments. A suitable lubricating oil, evenly distributed, serves several useful purposes. It counteracts excessive liveliness, protects the surface filaments embedding them in the body of the yarn, and guards against the effects of changes in humidity on the elastic property of the rayon.

The yarn must not make contact with any roughened surfaces during winding or knitting. The guides over or through which it passes on its passage to the needles of the knitting machine should be of porcelain and all other contact surfaces of hardened steel. Glass may replace porcelain except when dealing with acetate rayon when its use is not advised owing to the fact that friction produces acute electrification.

Hairiness may be caused through attempting to run machines at abnormally high speeds. This refers more particularly to machines employing latch needles, where the rayon yarn has to open the latches as the needles rise. The resistance offered by the latches increases as the speed of knitting increases and when a certain point is reached the amount of work that the yarn is called upon to do is more than it can stand without damage. Frayed ends will naturally appear with the greatest frequency where latches are somewhat stiff.

Rough needles and sinkers will give rise to hairiness in any circumstances but the defect is then restricted to definite wales and the cause is readily ascertained. With latch needles the trouble may possibly be that the rivet which holds the latch in position is projecting through the cheeks. On the other hand, one of the cheeks may be broken, or a rough part may be found elsewhere along the stem or on the latch. With bearded needles a possible cause is a cutting edge on the side of the stem adjoining the eye, a trouble that may develop through constant pressing of the beard or owing to the action of a fashioning point. It is a sound policy to overhaul thoroughly the looping implements of a machine before starting to use rayon yarns if other sorts of yarns have previously been used. The machine may have been working perfectly to all appearances yet the delicate nature of the

smooth rayon yarn will invariably disclose the weak points in the mechanism.

COCKLING

As the term is generally understood in the knitting industry, cockling refers to a staggered form of loops, the same form as is sometimes deliberately acquired by shogging the needled bed of a flat machine or by moving a number of adjoining loops a needle sideways on a Cotton's frame. When done intentionally, however, the shogging or racking is performed in a regular manner to produce a certain effect. Two yarns with opposite direction of twist can be employed on a circular machine to attain the same result. The presence of staggered loops in a fabric wherein all the stitches are supposed to lie straight seriously detracts from the appearance of the fabric and hence constitutes a defect. Though this defect is one that is due in the majority of cases to the use of an unsuitable yarn there are circumstances in which the trouble may arise through incorrect adjustment of some part of the knitting machine. Characteristics of the yarn that are likely to produce the fault includes (1) wrong direction of twist in spinning or doubling; (2) irregular distribution of twist; (3) too many turns per inch; (4) a harsh and wiry nature; (5) excess of liveliness. When the effect is entirely due to the nature of the yarn it can be overcome by applying oils or waxes but if the twist is at fault lubricating the yarn prior to knitting does not permanently cure the trouble.

A knitting trouble closely allied to cockling and arising from similar causes is snarling. The yarn becomes tangled between the time of leaving the bobbin and reaching the stitching zone, and either goes into the needle hooks in the form of a snarl thus producing a thick place in the fabric, or catches on some part of the machine and breaks. In the latter case a press-off occurs. The best remedy for this trouble is to apply more tension to the yarn but the tension must be applied as soon as possible after the yarn leaves the bobbin or otherwise the snarls will form before the tension operates.

The knitter may also be responsible for cockling through failure to apply sufficient tension to the yarn. Excessive drawing-off power applied to the fabric will, in some instances, cause the same defect to make its appearance. In both cases the real reason for the fault is that the needles have been allowed to take more yarn than they actually need to form stitches. Cockling is almost invariably a feature of rayon fabrics that have been knitted slack; a good firm stitch is needed to maintain control of the yarn and keep the loops straight. A slurred and a cockled effect are sometimes associated in a fabric, both being caused by uneven tension on yarn. A slackening-off of tension enables the needles to draw abnormally long loops and these tend to lie on their sides owing to lack of support.

BAD PLAITING

Rayon finds a wide field of application in both plain and fancy plated fabrics. It is used in conjunction with wool, ordinary and mercerized cotton, and real silk. No hard and fast rule can be laid down governing plating because almost every different set of conditions makes different treatment necessary to obtain the best results. Method of feeding and control of tension are dominant factors where plating is concerned. Sometimes it is found

best to feed the two yarns side by side whilst in other cases the alternative method of feeding one yarn above another is preferred. The object in each case is to place one yarn lower down the needle stem than the other and make them maintain the same relative positions until they are formed into loops. Latch needles with specially shaped hooks are used on certain machines to assist in obtaining this result. As regards tensioning of the two plating yarns the general rule is that very little tension should be applied to the face yarn but quite a lot to the back yarn. The rule, however, does not hold good to the same extent for rayon as for other yarns. No better method of improving imperfect plating than by trial and error has yet been found but there are one or two small points deserving of attention. The number of knots should be kept as low as possible because by creating friction they affect the amount of tension on the yarn which in turn influences the lie of the threads on the needles. When rayon is employed along with wool or cotton a few frayed filaments remain unnoticed but nevertheless roughness of needles or sinkers should be equally carefully avoided because of its effect upon the plating result. A rough needle stem or latch offers resistance to one yarn and so allows the second yarn to slip over it, thus reversing the positions.

CUTS

Large knots in yarn, slubs, or very thin places that cannot withstand the strain of knitting will cause cuts. To obviate the risk of trouble with knots the tying of a weavers' knot should be insisted on in all cases unless it is preferred that the broken filaments should be connected together by twisting. One objection to the twisting method of piecing ends is that the hands of the operative, unless perfectly clean and dry, leave a stain on the yarn which is not easily removed.

On Cotton's frames, French circulars and other machines, where the loop forming and knocking over are separate operations, the amount of knocking over must be adjusted in accordance with the stitch length or otherwise stitches will be broken through being subjected to a disproportionate strain as the old loops are cast-off. Practical results prove that on latch needle circular machines of fine gauge it is necessary to have sharp nosed stitch cams to avoid cutting; if the nose of a cam becomes dull through wear it must be filed to a sharp point again and care taken that the correct angle of the cam is maintained.

Though every gauge of knitting machine is capable of accommodating an extensive range of yarn counts there is a limit on both the fine and the heavy side. If the yarn is abnormally fine then the stitch must be correspondingly short to produce a good fabric with the result that the loops bind tightly round the needles. They might, in fact, bind so tightly that they would be split in passing over beard or hook. There is a minimum length of yarn per stitch for every size of needle.

An abnormally heavy yarn, on the other hand, might require such a long stitch that before one loop was fully drawn a second and perhaps a third would be started. Whether or not the yarn cut in such circumstances would depend entirely upon its extensibility and strength; but uneven loops would be produced in any case. With an abnormally heavy yarn trouble with knots and slubs would also be seriously aggravated.

PINHOLEY WORK

When a sufficient amount of yarn is taken to form a number of loops and this yarn is not evenly distributed over the wales then what is called pinholey work is pro-

duced. To ensure that each needle shall keep its right amount of thread it is essential that newly formed loops be held until the last possible moment prior to casting-off the old loops. This point is of special importance when loops are cast-off individually as on Terrot machines. On Cotton's frames, where collective knocking-over takes place there is a more or less natural tendency for the loops to even themselves up, but this does not apply when loops are cast-off one by one. It is possible on Terrot and similar machines to so adjust the mechanism that pinholey work disappears. The sinkers are set to retain the loops they have just previously formed until the platines are about to cast-off the old loops over the needle beards.—*Rayon Record*.

Sees Better Outlook for Mills

"For the first time since the war the cotton industry is not suffering from over-expansion," declares Ralph E. Loper, of Boston, widely known textile accountant, in a report on the situation made to Chairman Irving Brown of the cotton week committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. "According to Department of Commerce figures," he adds, "the industry has been able to operate at about 90 per cent of single shift capacity while other major industries are operating at between 20 and 60 per cent.

"These and many other facts seem to justify the conclusion that the mills which successfully pass through this period of general business depression will resume profitable operations during the next period of normal business.

"Department of Commerce reports show the number of spindles in place has declined 5,500,000 from the peak of 1924. Seven million of the spindles in place are not being operated and many of these represent mills in the process of liquidation. It is therefore probable that the number of active spindles which in 1923 exceeded 35,500 and which is now 24,800,000 will remain below 29,000,000 after normal business has returned.

"This means that the total spindles available for production will be the same as in 1910. Since that year the population has increased more than 35 per cent. The development of the auto industry which consumes millions of yards in upholstery fabrics and in tires alone more than twice as much cotton as was replaced by the introduction of rayon fabrics has all taken place since 1910. And as far as production is concerned the legal hours of labor for women and minors has been reduced in many important States during that 22-year period.

"Although the past year was not profitable consumption of cotton goods showed a big increase over the previous year. Statistics compiled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, representing reports from about one-third of the industry, show sales in 1931 to be more than 100,000,000 square yards greater than in 1930.

"While consumption of cotton goods remained high a sufficient number of mills operated overtime with the effect that the market was overshadowed at all times with a potential overproduction. This resulted in unfavorable prices. In addition there were other mills which because of their financial position were compelled to accept most any price to meet current expenses and contributed to bringing about even lower prices.

"The control or elimination of these factors must be effected before the industry can be in a position to make a profit."

New S. T. A. Division Discusses Technical Questions

(Continued from last week)

A NUMBER of questions on slashing, weaving and others pertaining to the work of the master mechanics, were discussed at the afternoon session of the meeting of the newly-organized Northern North Carolina and Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association at Greensboro. The report of this session is given below. The discussion at the morning sessions was reported last week.—Editor.

STRETCH IN YARN ON SLASHER

Chairman Batson: Our next question is, "How much stretch do you have in the yarn on the slashers, and what is the effect of it?"

D. F. Short, Overseer Weaving, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Lynchburg, Va.: We have some stretch, all right, but we try to hold our stretch down below one per cent on the numbers we are running. In fact, I think you can very easily hold your stretch down to one per cent or less on any numbers of yarn from 30s on down.

Chairman: What do you hold it down to?

Mr. Short: Our stretch will run from .50 to 1.0 per cent. It will never get over 1. per cent—or only very occasionally. Sometimes, due to lop-sided section beams, where one side is weighted more than it should be, you have to put in more stretch. I do not think a man should have more than one per cent of stretch. I find there is very little difference in stretch in the ten-beam set and the four-beam set. The effect, of course, as we all know, will show up in the cloth; if you have too much stretch it will, of course, affect your tensile strength in your cloth, and the weaving will not run as well as it should run.

Question: Are those positive driven slashers?

Mr. Short: No.

Question: What method have you used?

Mr. Crouch: I have used two methods in testing stretch. I suppose the most accurate test is to figure your stretch from the circumference of your copper roll in your size box, multiply it by the speed, then take the circumference of the delivery roll multiplied by its speed, and the difference, of course, is the stretch. I have found by using a yard indicator you can get a very good test—test it close enough. That is an indicator that you can put on your section beam to count the yards run off your section beam at any time; then take the indicator from the loom beam in front and get the number of yards. I usually take it for three minutes; you can get a more accurate test in three minutes than in one minute. Of course, the difference between the number of yards put on the loom beam and the number of yards delivered is the stretch. We ran a test; I put on 20,000 yards and got 19,999 yards on my loom beam; an actual difference of one yard. That is what I got on one of those tests.

J. B. Bradford, Overseer Weaving, Martinsville Cotton Mill, Martinsville, Va.: We made a test and found we do not get as much sized yarn as we did on the beam; we do not get the amount, allowing for waste.

Mr. Crouch: I allowed for waste but was just one yard short when I got through.

Chairman: You do find that the amount of the stretch on the slasher does affect your weaving, do you not? Have you ever taken one section of warp on your slasher and really tried to stretch it, say, three or four per cent, and put that beam on a loom, and then run another with just as little stretch as you can get and put that on a loom? Is there any difference in the warp or in the breaking strength of the cloth?

Mr. Crouch: I do not run any small sets. I imagine on finer yarns you would have stretch—more stretch, and that it would affect the weaving. I am sure it would, though I am not a weaver; I am a spinner.

TESTS SHOW DIFFERENCE

Mr. Short: I have run some tests and have determined there was from thirty to forty per cent difference in the cloth breaking strength. We had around .30 to .40 per cent less stretch in the cloth. Mr. Crouch is the first man I have ever heard of that could run slashers without getting any stretch, and I want him to tell me how to do that. We have roller bearings on the slasher. My experience is that you can get less stretch on the old-time slasher than you can with the positive driven slasher as built at this time. I have never gotten a positive driven slasher yet but will give you more stretch behind the cylinder than it ought to give you. You will think you are not getting much stretch, but if you will notice behind the cylinder it has a lot of stretch. I have made numbers of tests. I have satisfied myself that I had less stretch on the old types of slasher.

Mr. McCombs: Why do you think the positive driven slasher gives you more stretch than the old slasher? Is it because the positive driven slasher turns so easy that you thought you had to build up on your cloth?

Mr. Short: My opinion is that the gears were not made right, to begin with. I tried to change the gears and had some made. I do not think the gears were made with the proper pitch and with the proper number of teeth that they should have had. I understand that now they are making positive gear driven slashers with some improvements over the ones we have been using.

YARN STICKING TO SLASHER CYLINDER

Chairman: The question, as put down here, is: "What causes the yarn in slashing to stick on the cylinder, and what is the best remedy for eliminating this?" Can you tell us anything about that, Mr. Bradford?

Mr. Crouch: I find that it is lack of softening qualities in the size that causes it to stick. What I do to eliminate it is to put in more oil or softening into the size compound. That always remedied it for me.

Mr. Short: There are a number of things that will cause yarn to stick to the cylinders. The fact that you do not cook your size properly is liable to cause yarn to stick to the cylinders, and it will stick if you run a high percentage of moisture, and most of us like to send our yarns to the weave room with as much moisture in them as we can. Possibly we have been in the habit of having a certain number of pounds of steam on the gauge, and we decide that we have not enough moisture in the yarn and go ahead and try to get more moisture. That is all right, but naturally your yarn is going to be inclined to

stick to your cylinders unless you do put a little more lubricant of some kind—grease or whatever you are using. I had a case not long ago, where one of our fans had carried the vapor off from the hood. It was not running, and this vapor settled on our yarn and gave us more moisture in that yarn than we had been in the habit of having, and, running the same amount of steam that we had, that yarn began to stick to the cylinder.

Sometimes yarn will stick to the cylinders when you look at the cylinder and do not see any reason for it. Again, you see that your cylinder is covered with neps or trash of some kind. I do not know whether that is due to the yarn not being properly cleaned or not; but I do remember that at one time we had a lot of trouble with yarn sticking to the cylinders, and our cylinders looked as if someone had taken these neps or wheat bran or something like that and broadcast it. At other times you do not see anything, but the yarn does stick. I am inclined to believe there is something in the cotton not being properly matured or not being properly cleaned that causes the yarn to stick to the cylinders. I have seen a number of articles in different textile publications on this subject. We all get over it as soon as we can. Sometimes we use a little turpentine. I have sometimes got by by using a little Fairbanks soap.

Chairman: That question came up some time ago. Three mills were using exactly the same numbers of yarn and same construction of cloth. Two of them had trouble with yarn sticking to the cylinders; the other did not. It finally stopped, and they never knew what stopped it. Our conclusion was that it was the natural result of something being wrong in the operation and that it is necessary to have all points right; in other words, proper balance between temperature and moisture content, proper cooking of size, and proper consistency of size, in order to prevent yarn from sticking to the cylinders. I believe if you should hear several different men comment on it you will get just as many causes for the yarn sticking to the cylinders as there are men, and just as many remedies. Personally, I believe it is a combination of causes.

Mr. Knowles: I know a man who has had a great deal of trouble on account of yarn sticking to the cylinders, and he has tried all these things which have been suggested here and still has trouble. I should like to help him, if any of you can make any further suggestions.

Mr. McCombs: We can give fifty different remedies for that sticking, and fifty different causes. Just why the gentleman's yarn is sticking I do not know, but the best thing I know is to tell him to use a pint of kerosene oil in his size kettle. That will brighten up the cylinder in a few days.

Mr. E.: He may not have the right temperature. He may have too much water in the cylinder.

Mr. Crouch: If there is water in the cylinder, it will absolutely stick.

Mr. McCombs: I started to bring that up just now. I ran three slashers on osnaburgs and had trouble with all of them. I found the slasher man had the water too hot and threw the starch in there and it congealed—made lumps that never got out. I had him have the water lukewarm and put the starch in, then stir it well before it got hot; when it got hot, put in the compound and cook it one hour and thirty minutes. I put on a recording instrument to see that it was cooked at a certain temperature for a certain time. Then I put on a recording instrument on my size vat and kept it boiling. Then I put on a regulator on the face of my cylinders,

and the sticking stopped.

Mr. Short: I do not agree with Mr. McCombs in putting the starch in hot water. I want to have the water cold and put the starch in the cold water and run the paddles until the starch is thoroughly dissolved, and then turn in the steam. We agitate our paddles about fifteen minutes before we turn the steam in. I find with 212 temperature at the surface of the cylinder we get about seven per cent moisture in 21s yarn. We could not dry our yarn with less than that—212 to 214, along there, as registered by the recorder on our slasher, that has the steam control. When we do not have that we, of course, gauge our system by the number of pounds of steam that our steam gauge registers. We try to run about seven per cent moisture in our yarn when it goes to the weave room.

Mr. McCombs: I should like to correct the gentleman. I did not say put the starch in hot water; I said lukewarm water.

RAINBOW EFFECTS IN WEAVING

Chairman: Here is a question on weaving: "How can you stop and prevent rainbow effects in weaving?" The man that submitted this question was talking about wide goods; he said the cloth had a rainbow effect, of the filling being curved. I imagine he was talking about eighty to ninety-inch goods.

Mr. Crouch: Fifty-seven to seventy-eight.

Chairman: Someone tell us how to prevent it.

Mr. Short: I can tell you, Mr. Chairman, that you can not prevent it. You can help it, but I have never found a way to take the bow out of cloth. I have tried it on builder fabrics, tried it on duck, tried it on sheeting. There are some tire manufacturers that will allow a certain percentage of bow in the cloth but will not allow over their standard. I think the cause of this bow in the cloth, the main cause of it, is weaving cloth narrower than the loom is built for; the yarn does not pull straight from the beam through the harness and reed. Then sometimes you let your cloth roller get worn, or the cloth roller does not fit plumb up against the sand roller, and the fact that the cloth is pulling through the temples is going to put more tension on the selvage than in the body of the cloth. I have used heavy crimp wires back of the rolls, which did enable us to get by with what the fabric mills did require. Of course, that affected the tensile strength somewhat.

Question: Would the number of yards per cut woven have any effect on that?

Mr. McCombs: In the tire-fabric mills, where they are making a very low pick—like two and a half picks to the inch, as we used to make on standard tire fabrics—you will find the whip roll back of the beam built up with leather.

I have run ninety-eight sheeting from double beams and never had that trouble. I do not know whether a single beam would cause it or not.

If you will just put a split rod between that sheet of yarn back of the slasher, you will find that yarn will split back when it leaves the roll back behind and give you an even tension on every thread through your warp. I have never had what he calls the rainbow effect, but as for getting a perfectly even filling through a piece of goods that wide, I do not believe you can.

CONVEX ROLL ON TENTER

Mr. Mullen: We finally remedied the trouble by putting in what the finisher called a belly roll on his tenter—put in a convex roll on the tenter. That was on mattress cover cloth, and we had to get rid of that bow in some way.

(Continued on Page 10)

New Fabrics Developed by Textile School

BY T. R. HART

(By T. R. Hart)

SEVERAL years ago, when Dr. Thomas Nelson, now Dean of the Textile School at N. C. State College, began teaching leno and other fancy designing to the students at the then A. & M. College, he was frequently asked, "Why are you teaching fancy weaving and designing to students instead of confining your teaching to sheetings, gingham, twills, sateens and other coarse fabrics which are no wmanufactured in North Carolina?"

To these questions Dr. Nelson, who had been educated in England and trained as a weaver and designer on fine goods in England and America, replied that no section of a country ever became a great textile manufacturing center until it had diversified the products of its textile plants and learned to manufacture and finish fine goods of the novelty class.

Believing in this, Dr. Nelson has worked incessantly to have the State College Textile School well equipped for the manufacture of fancy fabrics. In doing this, he has interested a number of prominent textile men in the school and they have aided him in securing equipment so that today it is equipped to manufacture almost every class of fabric made in America.

UNIQUE EQUIPMENT

Several years ago ,when plush weaving first began to attract attention in this section, A. W. Buhlman, a New York textile engineer, imported an improved plush loom from Germany for the Textile School. Recently, Thomas Halton's Sons, of Philadelphia, installed a Jacquard machine for this loom, so that today the Textile School at State College is the only institution of its kind in the South which can give its students actual practical experience in the weaving of fancy plush fabrics.

This machine is the "double cylinder rise and fall" plush Jacquard and is of the latest improved type.

The Halton firm also recently placed another Jacquard machine in the Textile School. This is a double lift, double cylinder machine with the harness tied up for tapestry or dress goods fabrics. This has been used to replace an older type machine, as it is the policy of North Carolina State College to keep its Textile School thoroughly modern and progressive by installing new equipment as improvements are placed upon the market.

The State College Textile School also was the first institution of its kind in the South to install a Saentis enlarging camera to facilitate the making of Jacquard designs. By using this camera a small sketch can be enlarged to any desired size and reflected upon design paper so that it can readily be traced and the developed into a suitable design. During the past three years this camera has aided the textile students in making Jacquard designs from which they wove pictures of the following Southern Governors: O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina; Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland; John Garland Pollard, of Virginia; John G. Richards, of South Carolina; L. F. Hardman, of Georgia, and Bibb Graves, of Alabama.

For several years Dr. Nelson has given instruction to students in developing a class of fabrics which he calls Jacquard fabrics on dobby looms, and by this method many large patterns which resemble Jacquard effects can be woven on a small number of harness shafts.

In addition to the regular course in textile designing, the textile students now take a course in decorative design which is taught by Professor Paulson, a graduate of the Yale University School of Fine Arts, who has established an enviable reputation as an artist.

A visit to the weave room in Tompkins Hall is evidence that the Textile School does a considerable amount of fancy weaving, and a visitor there would see many beautiful fabrics designed and woven by textile students, such as fancy curtain goods with bottom doup, top doup and full turn leno; Jacquard woven pictures of Governor Gardner and other prominent men; elaborate Jacquard effects on dobby looms; figured double plain suitings; rayon crepe and other attractive patterns produced by various methods of designing and weaving from cotton, rayon and fancy yarns.

King Heads Durene Association

R. B. King, secretary of the Hampton Company, Easthampton, Mass., was elected president of the Durene Association of America at a general meeting of the Association membership in New York Thursday, May 12th. Members agreed that instead of an originally anticipated five-year period of preliminary activities, it has taken approximately two and one-half years for its quality maintenance program to gain the interested attention and active co-operation of the industry's immediate customers, and distributors, and vendors. The consuming public's confidence has also been strongly aroused in textile merchandise whose basic quality is guaranteed by the makers of durene yarn.

E. L. Starr, director-treasurer, gave his semi-annual report and plans based on present activities were outlined for several years to come. Enthusiasm was whole-heartedly expressed for the diversified activities of the Durene Association and the long steps which the membership felt have been taken in a remarkably brief and difficult period. These carefully planned steps have made widely known, respected and practical the industry's quality maintenance agreement, members said. Simultaneously an equally strong service campaign of merchandising, styling and educational assistance to users of durene yarns has gone forward. Members of the Durene Association make nearly 90 per cent of all the mercerized cotton produced in America. The various trade factors which are receiving the active and constant assistance of the Association include, it was pointed out, knitters, weavers, ready-to-wear and accessory manufacturers, jobbers, wholesalers, group buying offices, department stores and specialty shops.

Those on Mr. Starr's executive staff in New York include Miss Kathryn Day, fashion advisor, Miss Grace Walton, educational lecturer ,and Miss Emma Lou Fetta, publicity manager.

One of the strongest indications of the rapid strides made by the durene campaign is felt to be the present appreciation on the part of fabric and garment manufacturers and retail buyers of sales value in the name durene as the identification of basic quality in textile merchandise in which it predominates. Prior to the active work of the Durene Association, members said, buyers were inclined to use outside competition as a basis of whittling and hammering at quality mercerized yarn prices. For the past six or seven months such pressure has been clearly turned to constructive and successful efforts to profit from the values derivable from quality maintenance in a raw product, and the trade and consumer confidence which the Durene Association has engendered.

The Association meeting took place at the Durene Association New York headquarters, 250 Fifth avenue. Members present included the newly-elected president, Mr. King; the past president, J. S. Verlenden, president of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Philadelphia; Hugh McConnell, vice-president, the Hampton Co., Easthampton, Mass.; J. P. Holt, general manager, and E. L. Dale, sales manager, The Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; C. W. Johnson, president of the Johnston Mills Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Arthur M. Dixon, vice-president, The American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.; J. B. Frierson, Jr., vice-president, The Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Clarence L. Meyers, president, Clarence L. Meyers, Inc., Philadelphia, and C. R. White, Washington, D. C., secretary, The Durene Association of America.

In presenting his report Mr. Starr said:

"The durene movement is a going thing, a progressive influence in the textile field—recognized, welcomed and quoted not only by the trade but by the consumer press and public. The popularity of cottons in general is regularly increasing, and durene is effectively participating in this situation. Leading retailers in every part of the country are today consistently preparing themselves to satisfy this popular interest in better cotton goods. During the past fortnight alone 61 important retail stores in as many separate cities presented durene merchandise to their consumers through their own display advertising. Many manufacturers are crediting durene fully in their announcements to the trade and the general public. Similar wholesalers, buying offices and retailers are accepting the durene idea and passing it on to the next trade section which they serve. In other words, durene is now entrenched in the most desirable ways to secure stronger and stronger benefits from the cotton trend, and its sales have noticeably preceded the hoped-for general return of prosperity in this country."

Mr. Starr pointed out that all the activities of the Association merge into practical merchandising, and stimulate the development or acceptance of more and finer durene products. Hundreds of sales leads are furnished monthly to manufacturers of durene merchandise, he said.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. Develop "Ultra" Package Dyeing Machine

The Ultra Package Dyeing Machine, a development by the engineers of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., is a radical departure from all other machines used in package dyeing of yarns on tubes or beams. With this new machine the dyeing can be done either from the inside out, or the outside in.

The standard type of dyeing kier has been entirely redesigned, so that now an even pressure current is distributed over the whole length of the kier, and the packages, or beams, are subjected to a constant spray of dye liquid which attacks the material gently from all sides—uneven dyeing is entirely eliminated.

The Dyeing Kier consists of four major parts, i.e., an inner perforated cylinder, an outside solid cylinder, the bottom part, and the cover, which latter is also provided with a handy sampling device to enable one to take a sample of the material to be dyed at any time without first opening the lid or cover of the machine. If desirable, these four kier parts can be shipped separately to be assembled on the job where the machine is to be erected.

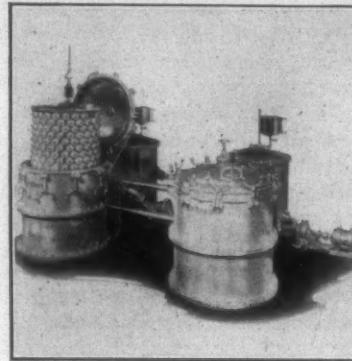
Some of the many advantages claimed for the Butterworth Ultra Package Dyeing Machine are:

The rapidness of the flow of the dye liquor, especially from outside in, guarantees a thorough leveling-up of the dyeing.

The unusual distribution of the dye liquors over the entire length of the material carriers by a double-acting connection with the dye pump is an important fact in obtaining good dyeing results.

The ingenious design of the by-tank, which is of air-tight construction, makes the "Ultra" Dyeing Machine especially adaptable for the dyeing of Algol, Vat, Indanthrene, and Naphtol, as well as for general use for the dyeing of all direct and sulphur colors.

The "Ultra" machine has the great advantage of a dye-stuff agitator, which is installed inside of the by-tank,



which device guarantees thorough mixture of the dye-stuffs before entering the Dye-Kier itself.

No dye liquor enters the dye kier directly, but only indirectly, through the by-tank, and not before it has been first thoroughly mixed by the dyestuff agitator.

The great flexibility of the "Ultra" equipment, because only special carriers have to be furnished for the dyeing or bleaching of cops, yarn packages, beams, raw stock, card slivers, and rovings, to adopt the equipment itself for any of the above mentioned forms of yarn and yarn packages to be processed.

The loading and unloading of the various apparatus is conveniently done by an overhead running hoist or crane.

The unique design of the dye itself, having a double mantle, the inside of which is perforated over the entire length of the dye kier, guarantees absolutely level and even dyeings. (Patent pending.)

The non-clogging pump of special design, in connection with a by-tank, guarantees a smooth and even flow of the dye liquors.

The unique dye feed arrangement by which the dye liquids are thoroughly screened before entering the Dye Kier.

The simplified warp dyeing on section beams is so arranged that the yarn can be wound directly from the spinning bobbin or package on to the dyeing beam.

Lowest possible steam consumption; once the temperature has been brought up to its desired degree, same will remain there almost during the entire dyeing process.

Greatest flexible production possibilities, from 25 lbs. up to 3,600 lbs. in one color or shade.

Most durable construction of dye kier and by-tank, made of Meehanite metal, which, besides its durability, offers much less corrosion possibilities than ordinary cast iron.

The "Ultra" Package Dyeing Machine, by the vertical arrangement of the dyeing apparatus, as well as of the pre- and after-treatment machines, saves much space in the installation.

Great labor savings all over.

Slashing, Weaving, Mechanical Subjects Discussed At Greensboro

(Continued from Page 7)

Question: What width cloth?

Mr. Mullen: That was fifty-five—seventy-eight in the loom. We had to have the pattern straight on the end of the mattress.

WHO SHOULD HANDLE LUBRICATION

Chairman: In some of the mills they have established the practice of turning the lubrication, to a certain extent, over to the master mechanic rather than to the overseer of the department. Let me ask this question: "Which do you think the best practice, to assign the matter of lubrication to the master mechanic or to the overseer of each department?"

Mr. Vick: All oiling of our shafting has been under the master mechanic for twenty years. So far as the lubrication of shafting is concerned, and wear and tear of shafting, it is all right. But is very hard for a master mechanic to get anybody to put on the proper amount of oil. From the overseer's standpoint, I think it would be very unsatisfactory. The trouble with that is that the master mechanic puts on the oil when the shaftings are working. At night, when the mill is stopped and the gears do not run around, the oil settles down, and you get oily work the next morning.

Mr. Mullen: As to the actual machinery in the room, I think the overseer should look after that. The master mechanic, I think, should oil all the shafting, etc., but when it comes to the actual carding and spinning and weaving machinery I don't think he can do it.

Chairman: Some mills have tried the experiment of having all machinery repairs, the machinery lubrication, and the machinery overhauling under the attention of a special mechanic, such as a master mechanic; and the overseer is left only in charge of operation as to personnel and production, leaving all overhauling, upkeep of machinery, and lubrication to those acting under the master mechanic. I know one mill that is doing it that likes it very much, because they say the average overseer has so much placed on him with his production, personnel, all his repairs, and everything that in a good-sized mill he is covering too much territory.

Mr. Andrews: I do not think it would be satisfactory to have the master mechanic come in and do the oiling. As a usual thing, when they are called in they do what they come for and get on out and leave everything for you to clean up. If they come in to oil they would oil when they came, whether the time suited you or not.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Chairman: Most of the questions that are brought up at these meetings are technical questions, but there is one matter that has come to the fore more and more in the last few years and that certainly comes up in the overseer's duties and the superintendent's duties, and that is the matter of safety in the plant. In North Carolina now for two years you have had the workmen's compensation act, which some States have had for some years. That is a matter to which you will have to pay more attention in North Carolina. It has been suggested that that matter be brought up, just to see what two or three of you are doing. So this question has been included in our list: "What are you doing in your plant to prevent accidents?"

Mr. Mullen: I can give you just an outline of what we are doing at the Rosemary Manufacturing Company. We are following out the suggestions of the insurance company. We have a workmen's committee that makes

an inspection each week. The committee is chosen by the overseers for ninety days; one of the men changes each ninety days. They go around through the plant and inspect it and make any suggestions or recommendations about things they have found that they consider unsafe. We have a meeting each month and have them report there as to these conditions; then at the next meeting we have them report again as to whether unsafe conditions have been remedied. There is no question but that it will make your mill a safer place to work in, because it gets more people to thinking about the matter of safety than before. That, together with the posters the insurance company sends out, gets the people to thinking safety; and that is the most important thing, I think all will agree. Eighty per cent of the accidents are not due to defective machinery but due to the human element, due to carelessness; and if you can get the people to thinking safety there is bound to be an improvement. Our record has improved in the last two years. I do not know whether any of you have attended these safety meetings held by the North Carolina Industrial Commission. I have been to some of them, and it will pay any mill man to attend. You get some points there as to what other mill men are doing and what you can do to make your plant a safer place in which to work.

Mr. Short: Do all the textile mills have the eighty per cent rate, or whatever it might be, of insurance? Why, laying aside the human element, why is it so important for one mill to make a special effort to reduce its accidents, unless it is due to the fact that we get some reduction in our insurance rates? If we do get it, we should like to know about it. If not, as I say, outside of the human element, why is it necessary for us to do so much extra work to reduce accidents?

Mr. McCombs: We are carrying out in our plant the same system that the first gentleman mentioned. I thought all the mills did that, principally because we do get some compensation. With that weekly inspection, with monthly meetings, and having those reports on file when the inspector comes around, you do get compensation of from five to ten per cent on your liability insurance.

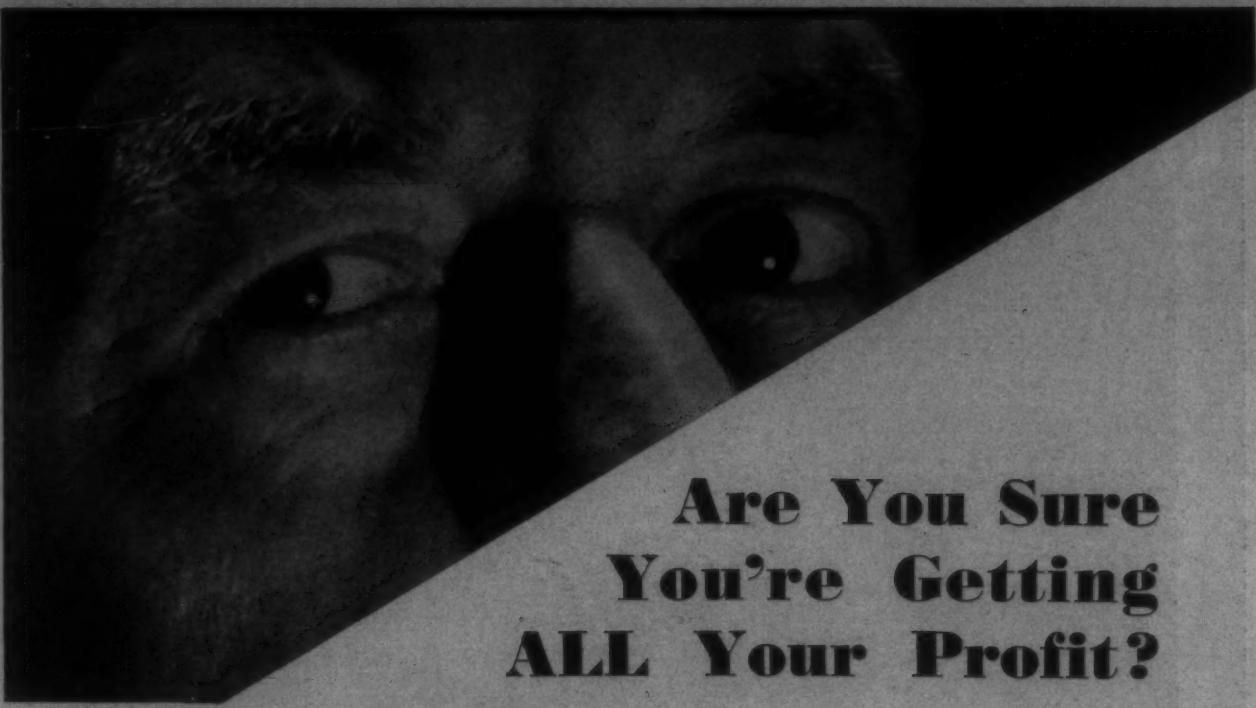
Mr. Mullen: It is my understanding that your rate is based on the accident experience in your own mill. When the North Carolina law went into effect, the companies said they had no experience on which to base the rate, and so put in the rate they had in Virginia; but they said when they had sufficient experience in North Carolina they would base the rate on that. So your rate is based on your individual experience. But you don't want to maim and cripple people, anyhow.

Chairman: We should find out what we are supposed to do, and do it, because otherwise the insurance companies will be asking for increased rates, which will take money out of your pocket and my pocket. I think we should encourage safety work in the mill. I know in Virginia there is a mill which has three times as many accidents as another mill with the same number of employees. The fact is, there is one mill that had twelve times as many accidents. Now, the mill that does not have as many accidents is having to pay for part of the insurance on that other mill with the high accident rate. It will benefit us all to do this safety work and keep down the accident rate.

COOLING SYSTEM FOR DRINKING WATER

Chairman: Here is a question for master mechanics: "What type of cooling system for drinking water is proper for a textile plant in the summer?"

(Continued on Page 27)



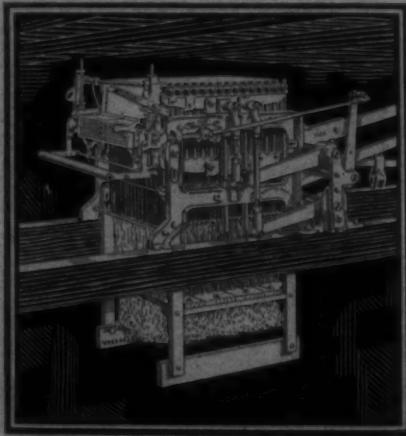
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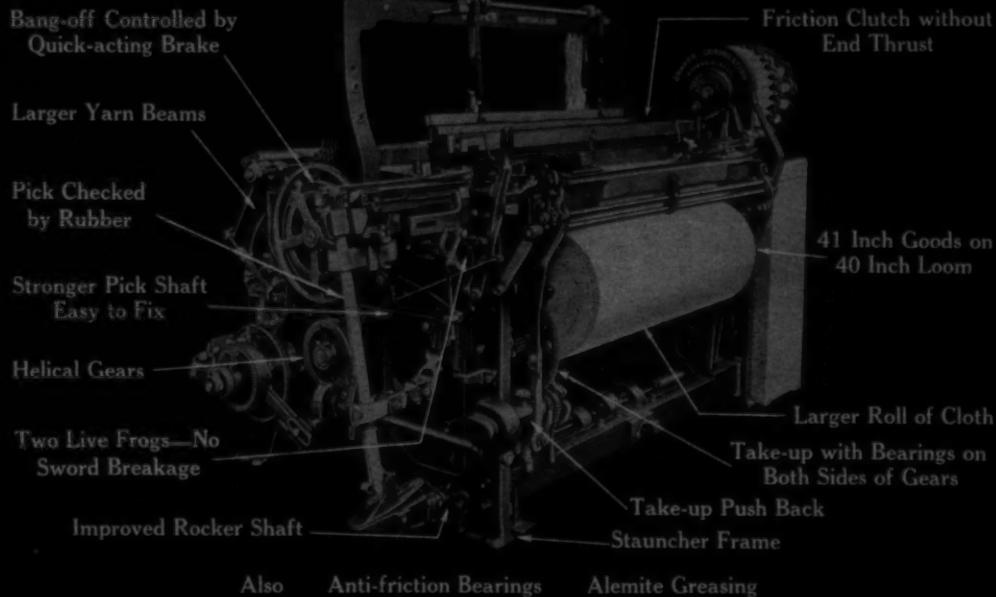


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Hours Must Be Reduced, Says Kendall

"Perhaps a Cato who will thunder day in and day out 'Hours must be reduced' might eventually bring a solution," states Henry P. Kendall, president of the Kendall Company, in discussing the problem in the cotton textile industry in an article in the March issue of *Survey Graphic*—a special issue, incidentally, on economic planning.

After outlining the constructive efforts of the industry in connection with the "55-50" plan of hours and the elimination of night employment of women and minors, Mr. Kendall states:

"The industry's problems have by no means been liquidated. The will of the majority was obviously in favor of curtailment. There has been a minority group in the industry, however, which has undermined the constructive effect of the so-called 55-50 plan. In a letter to Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, reported that the whole program is being endangered 'by the shortsighted greediness' of a 'relatively small number of mills' that 'have persisted in operating long hours day and night, and employing minors on the night shift.'

"Some 16 per cent of the cotton mill men did not subscribe to the 55-50 plan. They are jeopardizing efforts of the entire industry to solve one of its most vital problems. These minority mills have refused to reduce running time. Instead, taking advantage of the curtailment of others, they have increased the number of weekly hours run. In some instances they have run as high as 138 hours a week. They have not eliminated women and minors from the night run, despite the fact that the United States is the only civilized country in the world where such a practice still persists. Wages in many of these mills have been reduced and, in some cases, have dropped below subsistence levels. And even with the reduction of cotton goods stocks, there has been a dangerous weakening of the price structure of the industry.

"This is a weakness which affects all classes—wage-earners and citizens as well as executives and stockholders. A single small mill with capacity to supply only a very small part of the total demand for its type of goods breaks the price structure of its entire class of business by cutting a price only 5 per cent. It is possible, through such practices, for a group of small companies employing a few hundred people so to depress prices that the welfare of thousands of employees is affected.

"The philosophy of the minority group is simple: They claim to believe that the struggle is a life and death one, that the weaker concerns will go under and they will survive. This point of view is fallacious, not so much because it is anti-social but because it runs counter to what should be enlightened self-interest.

"If curtailment of output became a fact, prices eventually would become stabilized which would mean that these operators would make as much or more profit without hurting anyone. Elimination of the present over-production of these mills eventually would bring into the State many times the amount of money which temporarily might be lost because of curtailment. The belief of this minority that the failure of weaker companies will solve the problem is not sound. It has been the history of cotton textiles that, when a mill fails, somebody buys it for a few cents on the dollar and becomes a sharper competitor than ever, because there is virtually no charge

on capital investment. Attrition doesn't work, in textiles. Machinery, even when it is inefficiently maintained—by a 'lick and a promise'—will continue to produce for years and years.

"Indictment of the entire industry for what has happened, is unfair and unwarranted. Never has there been a more general disposition in textiles to step into the light. But movement toward saner practices has been blocked by a minority.

"The situation does not involve any material danger to the public interest in the event that it should be corrected and prices become stabilized. There is a point to which prices fall where consumption is not increased and where loss spreads to all of those involved—the worker and the public as well as the stockholder and the management. In the textile industry the central problem is to bring prices to a level where mills can get a new dollar for an old one. In textiles, we have even seen the customer approach the mills and ask that output be curtailed in order that prices become stabilized.

"The 55-50 plan, to which over four-fifths of the industry's total productive capacity subscribed, should not be allowed to fail. It will fail unless compulsions are found which will bring the minority into line. If it fails, the industry will have slipped back further than in 1929.

"The length of the working week in cotton textiles must be reduced. The industry must be brought to see to it that the only sound principle for its operation is to keep production and sales in reasonable balance. Someone has said that business today needs seamanship more than it needs navigation and I feel this is especially true in textiles. There are plenty of problems calling for navigation—for long-range planning. First, however, we must clear these breakers. Perhaps a Cato who will thunder day in and day out 'Hours must be reduced,' might eventually bring a solution.

"Some compelling force must be invoked. It might come through concerted action of the governors of the cotton textile States. It may be that legislation is the only final answer. Certainly, unless the industry itself corrects this fundamental fault of overlong work weeks some outside corrective must be sought."

Bliss, Fabyan & Co.

The new board of directors of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., New York selling agents, is as follows: Cornelius N. Bliss, G. E. Buxton, Malcolm Black, E. L. Hopkins, R. D. Halliwell, Robert S. Glasford and R. D. Vanderbilt. The officers are as follows: Chairman of the board, E. L. Hopkins; president, R. S. Glassford; vice-president, R. D. Halliwell and R. D. Vanderbilt; treasurer, Malcolm Black.

The capital structure was cut down from 12,000 to 5,000 shares, a large majority now being owned by the workers in the new organization, which is to resume its functions as a strict selling agent. It will continue to represent the mills it has heretofore represented in Maine, hitherto known as the Insull properties and the Otis and Alabama Power Company mills, and any others that desire a strictly mercantile sales agency for the distribution of textile mill products.

The company is amply financed and in the handling of its products it will have the close co-operation of mill management familiar with textile sales problems under the new conditions that have come about in recent years. The reorganization was necessitated by the complications arising from the Insull ownership of the internationally known Maine mills with which the house's name has been associated for a half century.

Points For Loom Fixers

Editor:

I have found the following points helpful in loom fixing:

- When warp is out look loom over.
- Tighten all loose parts.
- Clean out temple on thread cutter.
- Oil every oil hole on loom.
- See the harness cans are O. K.
- Don't oil so as to spatter on yarn or cloth.
- Be sure to set the harness.
- See that your loom is transferring all right.
- See that your feeler is working O. K., not making shuttle marks.
- See that warp is not too tight. Keep it regular when warp is running out.
- Do everything possible to keep from making break-outs.
- Use rag when working on loom so as not to get oil on cloth.
- Do your best to keep down seconds.
- When tying on warp handle use care not to break out threads, nor to tangle drop wires.
- Run your warp as long as weaver can make good cloth.
- Don't make any more waste than possible.
- When cutting out warp always put on clean tie thread.
- Don't throw white waste on the floor.
- Always take waste to waste box.
- Be as prompt as possible tying on your warps. That will help the weaver in his pay and will help production also.
- When passing up and down the alleys be on the watch for something going wrong or something loose.
- Speak to weaver about making seconds.
- Tell him not to run loom when making seconds, but have loom fixed.
- Tell weaver to watch for cut marks.
- Don't pull cloth back; it will lap up and break gear.
- When putting on new parts always fit well before tightening up. If you don't they are liable to break.
- See that your belt shifts off tight pulley promptly.
- See that the loom starts promptly when pull handle on.
- See that the cloth wind works well so that the cloth will not lap up, not break gear and make lots of work for fixer.
- See that loom picks right.
- See that harness is timed, or it will skip.
- See that pickers are parallel, if not that will make the shuttle skip over selvedge.
- One harness eye too high will make kinky filling.
- Too much power on loom will cause kinky filling.
- Shuttle bouncing will cause kinky filling.
- Filling fork going too far through the grate will cause kinky filling.
- Too much twist will cause filling to kink.
- Harness out of time will cause filling to kink.
- Dry filling will kink.
- Loom stopped up with waste will make thin place when feeler is not working.
- If shuttles bounce, the feeler will not work well and cause the filling fork to hang and knock out filling.
- When shuttle doesn't drive up the feeler will not work; it will run all filling off the quill and that will make shuttle marks and thin places.
- If sword is loose, it will make thin places.

If pittman arm is loose, it will make thin places.

If eccentric stud is loose that may roll around in cuff and will make a thin place half across the cloth and other half is good.

If harness is too low that will make wavy cloth.

When the loom makes a change of filling it should not take but two rings in the shuttle. If it takes three rings it makes the bobbin hang in shuttle.

After the picker wears deeper the butt of the bobbin will go down and spring clamp which is liable to break transferer or the bunter break. The weak parts will break. If it doesn't break the transferer or bunter it will throw the small end of the bobbin down and big end up, so the bobbin hangs in shuttle going out and doesn't get out for the mouthpiece and most of the time it breaks the shuttle at the eye end.

If the shuttle only gets two low rings it has one ring to wear deeper before it strikes the spring clamp.

In putting on new picker don't wear it out boring hole. Take packing out from behind the stick as the picker wears, put in some packing when needed, so the shuttle will not get but two rings.

When the bobbin only takes two rings the shuttle receives the bobbin smooth and easy. Doing this will stop a lot of broken shuttles and transferers and bunters. Sometimes latch depresser breaks from this same cause.

Don't tighten your friction on let-off. Leave the friction just tight enough to keep from whirling around.

Always see that whip rolls are level and see sand rolls are level and see that the reed cap is tight. See that driving rod is tight and kept up on sword.

L. H. H.

Cotton Consumption Declines

Washington.—Cotton consumed during April was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 367,280 bales of lint and 50,936 bales of linters, compared with 488,655 and 54,229 in March this year and 508,691 and 67,415 in April last year.

Cotton on hand April 30 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,532,967 bales of lint and 307,985 of linters, compared with 1,566,205 and 304,859 on March 31 this year, and 1,370,680 and 291,156 April 30, last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 8,163,937 bales of lint and 50,494 of linters, compared with 8,766,767 on April 30, last year.

April imports totalled 15,720 bales, compared with 10,128 in March this year and 17,158 in April last year.

April exports totalled 544,563 bales of lint and 9,355 of linters, compared with 927,127 and 11,708 in March this year and 391,871 and 9,099 in April last year.

Cotton spindles active during April numbered 23,409, 246 compared with 24,818,008 in March this year and 26,668,536 in April last year.

Statistics for cotton-growing States were:

Cotton consumed during April, 311,773 bales, compared with 393,021 in March this year and 390,062 in April last year.

Cotton on hand April 30 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,212,576 bales, compared with 1,245,353 on March 31 this year and 1,001,322 on April 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 7,721,393 bales, compared with 8,356,391 on March 31 this year and 5,631,512 on April 30 last year.

Cotton spindles active during April numbered 16,596, 850 compared with 16,994,714 in March this year and 17,132,586 in April last year.

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PERSONAL NEWS

C. M. Dean is now superintendent of the Hartsville Print and Dye Works, Hartsville, S. C.

Sam L. Hayes has resigned as resident manager of the Hartsville Print and Dye Works, Hartsville, S. C.

Gus Marsh has been promoted from night overseer to day overseer of slashing at the Rhodhiss Mills Company, Rhodhiss, N. C.

John F. Lockey, superintendent, and W. H. Williams, store manager of the Wilbur Cotton Mills, Troy, N. C., were business visitors in Charlotte this week.

J. J. Mowry has been appointed resident manager of the Hartsville Print and Dye Works, Hartsville, S. C. He has been assistant manager for some months.

Weston Howland, president of the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., has been elected vice-president of the five mills operated by the Insull interests in Maine.

Jesse T. Crawford has been appointed superintendent of the Whitmire plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

L. H. Mayfield, who for the past year has been assistant designer at the Spencer Corporation, Spindale, N. C., has been promoted to head designer.

Gladstone E. Acker, secretary of the Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va., has been elected president of the Rotary Club of Martinsville.

Friends of Robert E. Howerton, Southern representative for Smith Drum & Co., Philadelphia, will learn with regret of the death of his mother. Mrs. Howerton died in Charlotte last Sunday morning.

R. H. Whitehead, prominent hosiery manufacturer of Burlington, N. C., has been elected president of the reorganized First National Bank of Burlington, which reopened this week.

E. P. Coles, manager of the Charlotte offices of the General Electric Company, was severely injured in an automobile accident near Rock Hill last week. His condition was reported as considerably improved at the time of going to press. He is undergoing treatment at the Mercy Hospital, Charlotte.

Winslow Sampson, for many years associated with S. K. F. Industries, has just been appointed the Pittsburgh district manager of The Kron Company, general offices and works, Bridgeport, Conn. The Kron Company manufactures a complete line of industrial scales. The Pittsburgh offices will be located at 302 Penn Avenue.

W. E. Evans, until recently superintendent of the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C., has gone to Greenville to accept a similar position with the Conestee Manufacturing Company.

A. G. Myers, J. H. Separk and R. Grady Rankin, of Gastonia, N. C., all of whom are officials of Textiles, Inc., recently completed a visit to the new local quarters of the Textiles-Incorporated Sales Company.

Officials state that no connection exists between themselves or the company and thread converters with the exception of selling natural yarn to converters.

H. W. Kiser has resigned as superintendent of the Whitmire plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C. He succeeds the late Roy L. Wood, who was killed in an automobile accident.

"Meikleham Day" Planned

Lindale, Ga.—A tribute will be paid Capt. H. P. Meikleham Friday, May 20, when approximately 2,500 friends will gather at the Lindale baseball park to participate in "Meikleham Day," an event planned by the folk here to honor the man who has been agent for more than 32 years of the Lindale plant of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company. There will be a barbecue dinner, speaking and games.

Changes in National Oil Products Personnel

Charles P. Gulick, president of the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J., announces a complete reorganization of Nopco personnel and policies effective May 2. The company will hereafter serve its customers by industries rather than by territorial locations, and department managers have been named by Mr. Gulick to specialize and devote their entire time to various industries which buy products of the National Oil Products Company. Branch offices of the company in Boston, Chicago and San Francisco will be maintained in order to render buyers the double service of territorial as well as specialized facilities.

The heads of the various departments taking office are: G. D. Davis, general sales manager; O. E. Lohrke, manager paint, oil and metallic soaps division; Dr. C. I. Post, manager tanning oil division; T. A. Printon, manager textile oil division; L. D. Grupelli, manager technical sales promotional department; Leslie M. Brown, director of sales, farm feed division.

The Nopco laboratories are headed by Ralph Wechsler. Dr. K. T. Steik is research director. L. W. Davis, Dr. D. S. Chamberlin and R. E. Porter are members of the technical service staff.

The company's staff has been further strengthened, according to Mr. Gulick's announcement, by the addition of four new men, E. C. Rebholtz, formerly purchasing agent for Klot's Throwing Company, and vice-president of the New York section of the Purchasing Agents Association; H. F. Leupold, formerly a member of Cheney Bros. laboratories, and G. W. Standish and S. S. Mattison.

OBITUARY

GEORGE WALCOTT

New York.—George Walcott, chairman of the board of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, and one of the best known men in the textile markets, shot himself at his home Monday morning. He was 60 years old.

His death came as a shock to the trade and many prominent textile men expressed regret at his passing. For some time he had been engaged actively in promoting a curtailment of production movement among manufacturers, acting as chairman of a group of merchants, and was also suffering from the mercantile worries that

have been besetting all those engaged in the cotton goods business.

Mr. Walcott was born in Cambridge, Mass., on January 26, 1871. After graduating from Harvard University in 1893 with the degree of A.B., he entered the employ of Noyes, Bausher & Gerrish, dry goods commission merchants in New York. This was in 1894. His progress in that business was rapid and in 1901 he became junior partner, so continuing with the succeeding firm of C. L. Bausher & Co. until their retirement in 1910.

Upon leaving the Bausher organization, Mr. Walcott went with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. He remained with Amoskeag until 1912, when he was appointed receiver for the firm of G. A. Stafford & Co. in 1913. In July of the same year he joined the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company as vice-president.

With the Hunter organization he early distinguished himself. After the death of R. E. Reeves, who had guided the destinies of the Hunter Company for many years, Mr. Walcott assumed most of the merchandising and selling duties identified with the distribution of the gray goods products of the many Southern mills represented by the company.

Most of his attention was given to the selling of the print cloths made in the Hunter mills, and which came to total 25 per cent of the complete production in the industry. He was a member of the Merchants' Club Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, Harvard Club and many others, and was widely known among Eastern and Southern manufacturers. He was exceedingly popular with the trade and his associates and news of his death was a grievous shock to them.

A brother, Charles Walcott, was associated with some New England mills, and his younger son, Roger, is in the employ of the Hunter Company as a salesman. He leaves another son and a daughter, both married, and his widow.

Acknowledged With Thanks

The following letter from J. H. Hampton, of the West Point Manufacturing Company, Fairfax, Ala., is received with much appreciation:

I have just read your editorial in the Southern Textile Bulletin.

I certainly think that you touched on some of the most vital things that confronts our nation and I agree that all taxpayers should write their representative. I have already written both my Senators and Congressman.

I read your editorials every week and wish we had more men that had the courage to write their convictions as they see them.

Your editorials on Socialism at the University of North Carolina have been well worth the price of the Bulletin.

I have a son finishing high school this term and it makes me think very seriously where I shall send him to college. I had rather he would stop where he is than to go to a college to be "stuffed full" of this so-called Socialism that you have been writing.

I have been informed by reliable people that we have some of this taught in all our colleges.

Again thanking you for your editorials and trusting God will see fit to let you live many, many years in the future as to keep on writing them and editing your paper which has meant so much to the Southern textile mills.

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Foreign Offices
Huddersfield, Eng.
Shanghai, China

(5)
STAFF

KNITTING TRADE NOTES

North Carolina Leads in Hosiery Production

North Carolina led all States of the Union in the number of dozen pairs of hosiery manufactured in 1929, the Census Bureau and State Department of Conservation and Development reported.

The State produced about 33,000,000 dozen pairs of hosiery in that year, or 30 per cent of the nation's production. Pennsylvania was second with 32,000,000 dozen pairs and a percentage of about 29. The nation produced about 111,000,000 dozen pairs.

Value of the hosiery produced in Pennsylvania, however, was far greater than that in North Carolina. In Pennsylvania the output was valued at \$216,000,000, and in North Carolina it was \$76,000,000. For the nation the valuation was \$521,000,000.

The hosiery industry in North Carolina has expanded rapidly in recent years, more than doubling output in eight years.

In 1923 the State produced only 15 million dozen pairs and in 1925 only 18 million dozen. In 1927 the production was 26 million dozen pairs.

The value of the hosiery production in 1920 was \$21,682,000 and in 1929 it was almost \$76,000,000, an increase of 350 per cent. During the two years between 1927 and 1929 the value increased from \$53,000,000 to \$76,000,000, or 42.5 per cent. This made hosiery making the fastest growing industry in the State.

North Carolina had no hosiery plants in 1880 and had five in 1890, census reports show. Each year since 1890 new plants have come into the State until there are now about 175. During the depression year of 1930 there were 12 new plants built and 29 others enlarged.

Between 1927 and 1929 the number of wage earners in hosiery mills in the State increased from 14,941 to 19,670 and the amount of wages from \$10,389,000 to \$16,118,000. The cost of materials, fuel and purchased electric current jumped from \$32,888,000 to \$41,903,000. The value added to raw materials by manufacture increased from 20,000,000 to 33 1-3 million dollars. In addition the plants employed some 1,000 officers and salaries employees and paid them \$2,000,000.

N. C. Knitters Meet With Constantine

A discussion of conditions prevailing in the knit goods industry featured a conference of about 60 hosiery manufacturers who met at Sedgefield Inn, near Greensboro, with Earl Constantine, managing director of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. The meeting opened with a dinner at which W. H. May, president of the May Hosiery Mills, Burlington, presided.

In his remarks at the dinner Mr. Constantine stressed the necessity of co-operation by the knitters. He also explained a number of phases of the work the association is doing at this time. He emphasized the fact that the Association is working out a system for the collection and distribution of statistics showing production, sales,

shipments, stocks, etc., of hosiery. He also explained the need of a cost system and its adoption by the hosiery mills.

Among those who met with Mr. Constantine were: J. E. Millis, Adams-Millis Corp.; R. O. Huffman, Manganon Full Fashioned Hosiery Co.; C. W. Gaddy, Wiscasset Mills Co.; J. H. Adams, Adams-Millis Corp.; W. C. Covington, H. P. Hardin, Harriss & Covington Hosiery Mills; B. V. May, May Hosiery Mills; John Schaffer, Standard Hosiery Mills, Inc.; R. T. Amos, Amos Hosiery Mills; W. H. Slane, Slane Hosiery Mills; E. W. Freese, Commonwealth Hosiery Mills; Earl Byrum, Byrum Hosiery Mills; J. W. Lindsay, Guilford Hosiery Mills; J. A. Groves, Wiscasset Mills Co.; G. H. Kearns, Crown Hosiery Mills; H. E. Shoaf, Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mill Co.; A. L. Patterson, Lillian Knitting Mills Co.; T. E. Jennings, Maurice Mills Co.; A. H. Ragan, Ragan Knitting Co.; A. H. Carr, Durham Hosiery Mills; E. Lyerly, Elliott Knitting Mills; A. F. Garrou, Waldensian Hosiery Mills; Jas. J. Griffith, Vance Knitting Co.; Frank Wineskie, Diamond Full Fashioned Hosiery Co.; John K. Voehringer, Jr., and Frank E. Curran, Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., Inc.; A. R. Hoover, Hoover Hosiery Co.; R. W. Whitehead, Whitehead Hosiery Mills; Crawford F. James, Elizabeth James Mills; R. A. Maynard, Tower Hosiery Mills; A. F. Dichtenmueller, Knit Products Corp.; L. H. Phillips, Fidelity Hosiery Mills Co.

Urge Knitters to Stop Price Cutting

In a message to the members of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, Earl Constantine, managing director, urged the knitters to check the current decline in knit goods prices and to make no further sales that did not show a profit. In part he said:

"Half of the conversation between any two knit goods manufacturers consists today of lamenting the ridiculously low price level, and of expressing the fear that the level will move even further down. By this time both parties to the conversation are about ten degrees bluer and more dejected than they were before the conversation started. Very rarely indeed does either party to the conversation call halt on the panic of the other and invite him to reason on the situation. In fact, there is all too little reasoning being indulged in."

"What our industries clearly require today is sound thinking, backbone and leadership on the part of all in whose hands the responsibility of management rests."

THE FIRST STEP

"Who can debate that 'the first step to higher prices is to stop lowering prices?' Just how much lower must prices fall before the industry makes up its mind that they shall not fall lower? When prices generally reach the point where there is no profit or only a ridiculous margin of profit, have we not reached the very point at which we should stiffen prices? Are we not today exactly at the point just described?

"The basic economic law which governs business is that of supply and demand. With all the troubles which

our two industries have today, they are far from being among the most depressed. If we want to see real suffering, let us turn our eyes for instance to the industries which depend on construction. Steel is the recognized barometer. It is operating today at not over 25 per cent capacity.

"In contrast to this, the orders booked by our industry the past year were approximately the same as for the year previous and that year in turn was not abnormal. In other words, so far as demand for or consumption of our products is concerned, we have fared very well. Now, if the law of supply and demand functions, we are in position to get a reasonable price for our product, but the fact is we have allowed the buyers to shove us out on an icy toboggan run and we have been sliding down the run ever since almost competing with each other to reach the bottom first."

"Your Association has been urging and pleading for the last year that its members manufacture against orders only and that they quote prices which allow a margin or profit. Who cares to dispute the soundness of these two urgings? Who can stand before his stockholders and defend a course different than that just mentioned?"

OBLIGATION

"The purpose and the obligation of management is to produce profit and as long as it does so whether it be much or little it justifies itself. Sound principles of business apply to all companies regardless of size. The offices of your Association are a constant clearing house of information regarding our two industries and this flood of information makes clear the fact that those managements which have a clear concept of sound business and which refuse to dispose of their product at cost or less are the managements which are surviving the storm.

"This is no time for weakness. If to sell one dozen below cost is economically unsound, what profit can there be to a management to turn out and dispose of a large volume at such price? The larger the volume the more the damage and so, what profit volume?"

Handbook for Hosiery Dyer

E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, have published a "Handbook for the Hosiery Dyer" that contains much useful information for those charged with the responsibility of dyeing hosiery. The material is prepared by the research staff of the company. It lists the Houghton Products for use in hosiery dyeing under the three divisions of preparing, coloring and finishing. In addition, it contains a useful Data Section that contains tables of conversion and a great deal of data useful to every hosiery dyer. Copies of the book may be had by request to the company.

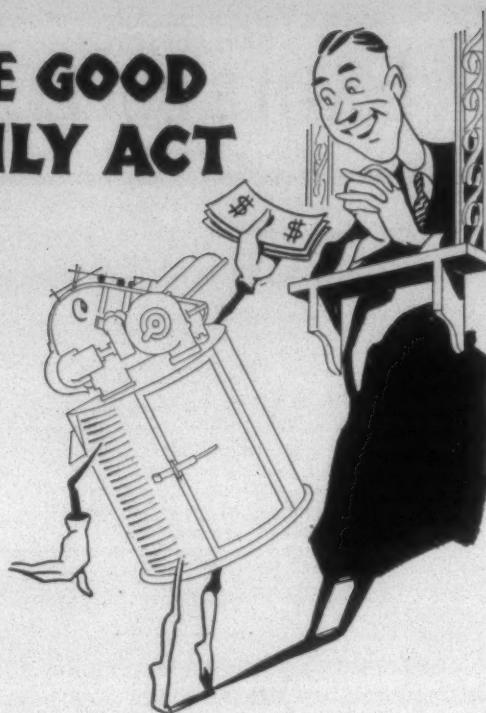
Hanes Offers 25c Underwear

A new line of men's and boys' knitted athletic shirts and broadcloth shorts to retail at 25 cents was introduced this week by the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The goods carry the Hanes blue label, and are quoted with terms of 2-30, net 70, with freight paid on 36 dozen lots or more.

The shirts are all made of combed yarn, and are offered in Swiss ribs, 1x1 ribs and accordion knit. Colored broadcloth fabric is used for the shorts.

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While the Termaco Roving Bobbin Cleaner at The Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Georgia, is not old enough to join the Boy Scouts, it saves \$3.75 per day—which is one good daily act that any mill executive can appreciate.

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But Termaco Cleaners are like that—always doing good acts for others. In case you want unbiased testimony, have us send you "Termaco Facts," a loose-leaf book of reports made by mills using Termaco machines. Write for it today, and get the unvarnished, interesting, complete information.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Weekly Preferred To Monthly

Learning that one of the weekly textile journals would, at an early date, be changed to a monthly and knowing that we could greatly reduce our publication costs by printing twelve instead of fifty-two issues, we addressed letters to many cotton manufacturers asking whether or not they would be satisfied with Southern Textile Bulletin as a monthly journal.

With a single exception every reply opposed our making the change, and most of them stated that it would be a distinct loss to the industry.

Many of them stated a fact which we already knew, that is, only a limited number of mill men pay much attention to a monthly journal.

A monthly journal, although it may carry valuable articles upon practical subjects, is looked upon as something to be set aside for spare time and often that spare time does not come until the top of the desk or the shelf is cleaned off and many journals thrown away.

In one mill office we counted forty-six monthly journals, many of them more than a year old, from which the wrappers had never been removed.

If a business man upon reaching his office finds his daily paper and World's Work, he reads his paper for its live news but lays World's Work aside for his spare time, and unless he is very much of a reader he oftentimes never sees World's Work again, although it is an excellent magazine and one of the leaders in its field.

There are a few methodical men who read every magazine which comes to them but they are rare, for the average American is always intending to do some reading in his spare time but never finds that spare time.

Weekly journals, particularly those which carry live news or editorials dealing with timely

subjects, are read and if they be not too bulky most of the advertisements are seen.

Many an advertisement in a monthly journal is not seen by over ten per cent of the subscribers of that journal.

We will, however, let the cotton manufacturers of the South give their ideas upon the subject. The following are quotations from some of the replies which we have received.

Every statement is that of a prominent manufacturer, many of them being those of presidents and treasurers of the most important cotton mills in the South.

"I believe you would make a great mistake to make any such change, as most of the subscribers of the Southern Textile Bulletin look forward to getting their copy each week. Should you put it on a monthly issue, it would be so bulky the majority of mill men would get disgusted with it and not read half that is in it. Further than that, you would always be thirty days behind the time and the news would be stale before the monthly issue would come out."

* * *

"Personally, I would much prefer having weekly, up-to-date news, than if I had to go through some monthly magazine and find in there most of the things I had already read in some weekly publication."

* * *

"My personal thought and belief is that the Southern Textile Bulletin should continue as a weekly publication. To make it a monthly publication would, I think, do away with its present position of supplying news and information while it is still 'news.'"

* * *

"Having been a subscriber to and a reader of the Bulletin since it first began publication, I have rather come to look for it each week, and would feel that something was missing if I didn't receive it. I seriously doubt that the Bulletin would be as interesting, or would render as much valuable service to the industry, if changed to a monthly."

* * *

"I would much prefer the weekly publication. I feel like we get more news and get it more promptly and as a rule the monthly publications are not read as much as the weekly publications."

* * *

"My custom is to read the Bulletin as soon as received, and pass it on. I find in the case of the monthly periodicals, I lay them aside for more time, and never find the time, and ever so often clean up the accumulation, never having read them."

* * *

"It seems to me a weekly is very much preferred to a monthly magazine. News of a textile nature a month old would just about be worthless to me—too much like yesterday's daily paper—it would almost be ancient and out of date."

* * *

"Personally I should very much regret seeing the Southern Textile Bulletin cease to be issued weekly, as I read it more carefully—particularly your editorial column—than any other trade paper which comes to my desk."

* * *

"A change in the type of your live and fearless edito-

May 19, 1932

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

19

rials would, in my judgment, be a distinct loss to the industry."

* * *

"I am under the impression that a weekly paper is very much more popular than a monthly paper and I believe is very much more able to serve the public."

* * *

"Frankly, I take very little interest in a monthly journal. In the first place, the news is old, and in the second place the monthly is of such size that you know you are not going to read through it when you get it."

* * *

"Your Bulletin is no doubt reaching more employees of cotton mills in the South than all other journals put together. It therefore strikes me that if you only issued your Bulletin once a month, practically all the information would be old and very little of it read. I think you would destroy practically altogether the valuable services you are rendering to the textile industry of the South."

* * *

"It is the only textile magazine I read. I enjoy receiving it once a week. However, if you change to a monthly, I will take the paper and still read it and, of course, will understand your reason for doing so."

* * *

"The monthly papers we get are more after the fashion of a magazine and usually there is little or no news of interest in them that we have not already seen. The editorial pages of the Textile Bulletin are instructive and helpful in a great many ways and the subjects handled weekly would be old and out of date if published in a monthly. I would regret personally to see the Bulletin changed to a monthly publication and I would much prefer to see you double the price of the subscription."

* * *

"By all means keep your journal a weekly publication. Give us the news fresh and in broken doses. Had rather pay more if necessary for the Bulletin published weekly."

* * *

"My candid opinion is that the Bulletin would lose 75 per cent of its influence and effectiveness if you would change from a weekly to a monthly publication. You would lose all the news features that you now have and would open the way for someone else to start a Southern weekly textile publication."

* * *

"I appreciate that if you should do this there would probably be some saving to you and maybe in these hard times from your viewpoint it would be the thing to do; however, I am frank to say that I would hate to see you do it, for I will miss your live news items and especially the editorial page. If this is changed to a monthly magazine I feel that it would lose some of its effectiveness, especially your editorials."

* * *

"I do not think a monthly publication of the Textile Bulletin would be worth one-half as much as your weekly publication. I trust that you do not make the change."

* * *

"I have no hesitation in saying that I think the Southern Textile Bulletin's greatest value lies in its editorials and weekly publication. I should regret very much to see it changed to a monthly."

* * *

"I think you will make a mistake from the standpoint of reader interest to change to a monthly. I would not have any interest whatever in a monthly and if you are going to make that change please let me know. I think these monthly publications belong to the realm of fiction

and you know full well there is no fiction about our business there days."

* * *

"I believe that one of the best features of your journal is that it is published weekly and deals entirely with live news and fresh ideas, and that if changed to a monthly journal, could not possibly render the service to the industry it has while functioning as a weekly publication."

* * *

"The editorial page of your journal is read by me eagerly each week. This page would not be the same in a monthly, and I would feel a real loss. I greatly enjoy your editorials, and have yet to disagree with any stand you have taken on any subject."

* * *

"I hardly know what to say about changing the Bulletin from a weekly to a monthly journal. However, I do know that I have formed the habit of reading your journal regularly as it comes in, whereas I do not read the monthly journals with any such degree of regularity."

* * *

"We have submitted your letter of the 28th to our Mr. Stone and others in our organization and they unanimously advise that they prefer your continuing the Textile Bulletin as a weekly."

* * *

"The Textile Bulletin is rendering such excellent service to the industry, that I cannot see that it would be worth while to interrupt its present schedule."

* * *

"We have always looked upon the Bulletin as having a more personal touch than is possible for any monthly to have and I believe such changes as you suggest would be necessary in your publication, would make it less valuable to the subscribers than if it were continued in its present form."

* * *

"I think the Southern Textile Bulletin in weekly issues gives us much information as to what is going on in the textile industry that we do not get from the monthly issues and I doubt if the monthly magazines are read as closely as the weekly issues of your paper."

In view of these and many similar expressions which have come to us we have definitely decided to continue the Southern Textile Bulletin as a weekly and will endeavor to make it an even greater force for the good of the industry.

An Unfavorable Monthly Report

The monthly reports of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York for April, 1932, was the most unfavorable ever issued by that organization.

Sales were less than half of production, that is, 49.9 per cent. Shipments were 79.0 of production and stock of goods increased 16.6 per cent and totaled 302,216,000 yards.

Unfilled orders decreased during this month from 278,000,000 to 218,000,000 yards.

We should not lose sight, however, of the fact that while the above has been taking place under the influence of the pessimism of the moment cotton goods are being purchased by the consuming public and those being worn are wearing out.



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In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

Read In Nearly All Textile Mills In The South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The Statesville Cotton Mills have completed installation of three Delahaunty dyeing machines, one Tolhurst extractor and one Proctor & Schwartz 4-section raw stock dyeing machine.

CHESTER, S. C.—It is understood that the local plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills Company is to install a quantity of sewing machinery for finishing sheets and pillow cases. The plant has been producing sheetings and carded broadcloths, but has not been selling a finished product.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Chadwick-Hoskins Company deferred paying further dividends on its preferred stock until improvement occurs in business, according to a communication received by stockholders from the board of directors.

This action was taken to conserve the cash assets of the company, which, the communication said, "now enjoys the highest credit rating."

STANLEY, N. C.—A. E. Woltz, attorney for Carl H. Potter, receiver, sold at public auction at the front door of the county court house here at noon Monday the entire property of the Lola Manufacturing Company, of Stanley. This property was bid in by Jackson and Smith, of Gastonia.

This property was bid in at approximately \$35,000, which amount includes assumption of accrued interest and various accounts, and other liabilities attached to the property.

BELMONT, N. C.—Special meetings of the stockholders of the Climax Spinning Company and the National Yarn Mills, Inc., were held, the purpose of the meetings being to consider and take action on a plan to reduce the capital stock of the companies and for the transaction of other business.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted at these meetings to reduce the outstanding capital stock of each of the companies.

Reduction will be made of the capital stock of the Climax Spinning Company from \$900,000 to \$450,000.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the National Yarn Mills, Inc., resolutions were adopted to reduce the capital stock from \$606,000 to \$303,000.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Blackwood of South Carolina announces that he has been informed by George A. Franklin, general manager, that the three idle textile plants in the Horse Creek Valley of Aiken County are ready to resume operations. He added that the manager said the mill company, however, would not recognize the textile unions as such.

The general manager was quoted as having said that the mills are "ready to co-operate" to relieve the unemployment situation, though they cannot operate full time at present.

Governor Blackwood said the manager informed him that in taking employees back union and non-union men alike would be acceptable, no discrimination to be made. Mr. Franklin conferred with the Governor at the executive offices in Columbia, going there at the request of the executive.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

MARION, N. C.—Directors and officers of the Marion manufacturing Company were re-elected without change at the annual stockholders' meeting held at the company's offices in East Marion.

The officers are Rignal W. Baldwin, president and treasurer; T. M. Marchant, of Greenville, S. C., vice-president; S. L. Copeland, secretary.

Other directors are Miss Sarah R. Baldwin, Narragansett, R. I.; Ridley Watts, Robert T. Stevens, Samuel M. Hamill, Wilfred Andrews, all of New York; William N. Prentiss, of Princeton, N. J.; William F. Beatty, and J. E. Surrine, of Greenville, S. C., and C. F. James, of Marion.

ANDERSON, S. C.—The award of a \$65,000 contract to the Townsend Lumber Company of Anderson, providing for the reroofing and reflooring of the Anderson Cotton Mills, was announced by George E. Leonard, treasurer. This is the largest textile contract awarded in this section in many months, and it provides for an entirely new floor in the spinning mill No. 1 and a complete new roof on mill No. 2. The latter building has dimensions of 128 by 615 feet. The new roof will be of modern type, with steel minor sashes.

DANVILLE, VA.—The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, employing about 4,000 operatives, are on a four day week schedule for an indefinite period. Almost the entire mills closed Thursday, with the exception of small departments here and there, which run on a six-day basis in order to maintain the proper balance of production.

Robert R. West, vice-president, asserted that the mills were seeking to spread out the opportunity of employment among the greatest number of people possible. He stated that if the mills continued on full basis it would mean a complete shut down sooner or later, adding that instead curtailment was decided on in the hope of maintaining the organization intact. He said he could not predict how long the curtailment would last.

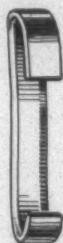
S. C. Gets \$107,300 Tax on Springs Estate

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The State of South Carolina has received a check for \$107,300 in partial settlement of the South Carolina inheritance tax on the estate of the late Leroy Springs, textile manufacturer of Lancaster, S. C., according to announcement of W. G. Query, chairman of the State Tax Commission. The check was forwarded by Elliott White Springs, who succeeded his father as head of several of the largest and best known textile plants of the State.

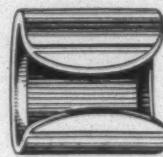
Final adjustment cannot be made, however, until administrators have completed their valuation of the estate. The \$107,300 paid represents slightly more than \$2,000,000 of the estate, Query says, and it is the largest inheritance tax payment in the State's history.

The Springs estate, Query says, reaches into so many fields and industries that evaluation present numerous knotty problems. But by paying the \$107,300 now, the administrators averted a 10 per cent penalty, settling within the one year limit prescribed by law after the owner's death. Colonel Springs died in Charlotte May 8, 1931.

UNIFORMITY THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL SPINNING And TWISTING



UNIFORMITY of Ring Travelers is NECESSARY for the successful Spinning and Twisting of all fibers. There must be UNIFORMITY to retain the TENSION required and to give long SERVICE. Then with UNIFORM RING TRAVELERS UNIFORM results are assured.



UNIVERSAL STANDARD RING TRAVELERS are made to produce UNIFORM RESULTS. Properly used, there can be but one result in your Spinning and Twisting—QUALITY PRODUCT.

Quality Product is Assured with

**The Bowen Patented Bevel Edge
Traveler**

**The Bowen Patented Vertical Offset
Traveler**

Manufactured exclusively by

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. GREENVILLE, S. C.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

Sales Representatives

**NEW ENGLAND
MID-ATLANTIC
SOUTHERN**

**Carl W. Smith
Geo. H. H. Gilligan
Wm. P. Vaughan
Oliver B. Land**



Trade

Mark

A Traveler for Every Fibre

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

193

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____

Superintendent _____ Carder _____

Spinner _____ Weaver _____

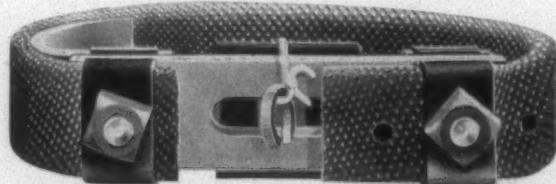
Cloth Room _____ Dyer _____

Master Mechanic _____

Recent changes _____

THE CLAYTON CHECK

Another Use for Cotton



A check made of COTTON and designed to reduce cost, eliminate loom stops, replacements, lost production and inferior cloth. It will outwear any check on the American market and the price is within reach of any Mill. Address

THE CLAYTON-JAMES COMPANY

East Lake Station, Birmingham, Ala.

**PLATT'S
METALLIC CARD CLOTHING***Patented in all important Countries*

For

WORSTED, COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS

Write for particulars of our new metallic card clothing doing away with grinding and stripping, giving a greater output, a stronger thread, and more regularity, etc. It pays for itself in a very short time.

Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.
P. O. Box 407, Lexington, N. C.

**Manufacturers and Repairers of
COTTON MILL BRUSHES***Write for Prices and Estimates.***GASTONIA BRUSH CO.**
Gastonia, N. C.**50 Per Cent Curtailment in Print Cloths**

Production of print cloths during May, June and July is expected to be on a basis of 50 per cent. In addition to the half-time schedules to be made effective in the mills who are co-operating to avoid the accumulation of stocks, it is understood that a number of other mills will work on the same schedules.

No announcement has yet been made relative to half-time work by the mills on narrow sheetings and other goods constructions. The plan is being considered by these mills and some of them have already begun the curtailment program.

Danville Unionists Sued on Alleged Unpaid Bill

Danville, Va.—Echoes of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills textile strike of 1930 will be heard in the Corporation Court at Danville next month. The grocery firm of Mahan & Tyree has instituted suit against nineteen members of the United Textile Workers of America for an unpaid account of \$1,835.60 alleged to be due for food bought to feed the strikers.

In the bill of particulars, it is set forth that the union, in the fall of 1930, bought food valued at \$4,399, that payments were made, but that the balance equal to the amount sued for is still owing. It is also contended that each member of the union is individually liable.

The nineteen men selected as defendants are textile workers belonging to the union who own their own houses, which could be levied upon for payment in the event judgment is rendered.

Cotton Manufacturers Could Learn From Tobacco Men

(Gastonia Gazette)

Commenting on the appearance of George A. Sloan, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, before an audience at Chapel Hill, Josephus Daniels, of The News and Observer, emphasizes the fact that cotton manufacturers must advertise trade-marked products. He referred to the success which has attended Cannon towels, Hanes underwear, Pepperell sheets, and also the world-wide renown that has come to advertised products like Prince Albert smoking tobacco, Duke's Mixture, etc.

"The cotton manufacturers have spun their yarns, and sold them in bulk, without any name or trademark; and, except in war times or times of great demand, most of the money has been made by those who converted the yarns into fabric," says the Raleigh editor, and he speaks the gospel truth.

The cotton manufacturers of the South should learn a lesson from the tobacco magnates. They should adopt a suitable name or trademark for their main products and advertise it all over the world as tobacco is done. Mr. Daniels' comment follows:

"From the day Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin to this hour cotton has commanded first place in the minds of the people of the South. We are every now and then told that cotton must be abandoned, farmers must quit growing cotton, that cotton mills must give place to the manufacture of silk and rayon, that the industry of growing and spinning cotton is on the skids and will go the way of the manufacturers of buggies and carriages. If this is true, what will take its place? As a matter of fact it is not true, and Mr. Sloan in his speech tonight here showed that the demand for cotton goods has been

greater even in these days of depression than the demand for almost any other manufactured product. The demand for steel, for example, has been reduced to less than thirty per cent while the demand for cotton goods is still eighty per cent of that in ordinary times. To be sure this demand has not produced adequate prices and many mills have had to run at a loss or be closed, but to the eternal credit of most of the textile manufacturers they have run their mills whenever they could, even if they made no profit and many of them even at a loss. Many of them are doing so now, and most of them are pretty well satisfied if they can break even in these hard times.

"Mr. Sloan referred to the fact that several large textile manufacturers were making money, for instance, the Cannons, and the manufacturers of Pepperell sheets and other supplies. He gave information upon the fact that mills which have a trade-marked product, which is advertised and can be called for by name by customers, are doing well while the products of mills without a trademark are having a terrible time. This ought to teach the textile people that they should bring back the idea that was in vogue in North Carolina in the early days when cotton mills sold their products by name and the Holt manufacturers made a great reputation for "Alamance Plaids." If the tobacco manufacturers right after the War Between the States had followed the plan of many cotton mill manufacturers and sold their tobacco in bulk to men who manufactured it under a particular name in the Northern cities, you never would have heard of Duke and Reynolds and the other large tobacco manufacturers. In the early days they gave to their tobaccos certain brand names, a trade-mark and people did not call for an ounce of tobacco or a pound of tobacco but they called for Blackwell's Durham Bull, or Duke's Mixture, or Reynolds' Prince Albert, etc., and every manufacturer had his own brand. If it was good and well advertised the manufacturer made money. The cotton manufacturers have spun their yarns and sold them without any name or without any trade-mark, in bulk, and, except, in war times or times of great demand, most of the money has been made by those who converted the yarns into fabric. Forward-looking manufacturers in North Carolina saw this years ago and began more and more to convert their yarns into fabric. But, except for Cannon towels, Hanes underwear, certain brands of hosiery and a few others, most of them have sold their yarns without making them into a finished product with a registered trade-mark and a name that enabled satisfied customers to demand that he buy, say, a Cannon towel, Hanes underwear or a certain brand of hosiery. The name Chesterfield, Camel, Lucky Strike, Old Gold is worth more than the factories in which these cigarettes are made. Cannon stands for towels. If Cannon sold his yarns he would be in the red. Other cotton manufacturers must follow them and have their brands if they are to have the largest measure of success. Mr. Sloan did not touch upon this except incidentally, but it should command the thought of forward-looking manufacturers."

Would Suppress American Civil Liberties Union

Pineville, Ky.—County Attorney Walter B. Smith today wrote Arthur Garfield Hayes, general counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, that "the Civil Liberties Union will be suppressed in Bell county just as we would suppress the mad dog."

Economy—Chief Virtue of NON-FLUID OIL

Economy is the watchword of the textile mill today—and 70% of the leading mills secure economy by the use of NON-FLUID OIL.

They save on both lubricant and labor cost, because NON-FLUID OIL outlasts liquid oils from 3 to 5 times. **More important** is the fact that by the use of NON-FLUID OIL they do away with the loss from oil spot "seconds."

Write for testing sample and full information.

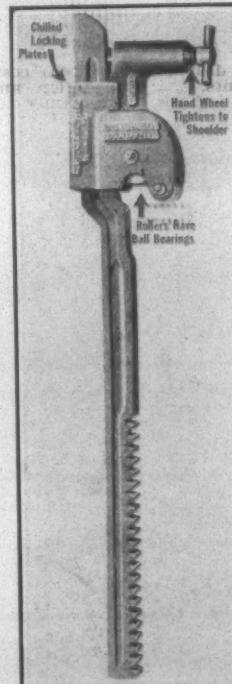
New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
Main Office: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
So. Agent, L. W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

WAREHOUSES
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MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month



MORTON AUTOMATIC BALL BEARING CALENDER RACK

Do away with stretched laps, bent lap pins, broken pickers and shut-downs by using our Morton Automatic Ball Bearing Calender Racks.

Both rollers have ball (not roller) bearings, and no pin is sheared by dull shearing edges, as a positive automatic release is assured should undue strain be thrown on pickers. Reset for operation easily and quickly without pins or tools.

Let us send you a pair on trial

Manufactured by

MORTON MACHINE WORKS
Columbus, Ga.

Representative: Carolina Specialty Co. Charlotte, N. C.

AKTIVIN-S
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

THOROUGH PENETRATION . . .
*another sizing essential
provided by AKTIVIN-S!*

The tensile strength of sized yarn is dependent, aside from the even covering, upon the THOROUGH PENETRATION of the starch size into the yarn. When adding AKTIVIN-S to starch (any kind), you obtain, upon boiling, a size that meets the highest requirements. AKTIVIN-S does not change the nature of the starch, but splits up the starch cells into considerably smaller particles. These penetrate the yarn very easily, at the same time giving a perfect, even covering. The result is higher tensile strength, and therefore more efficient and speedier loom performance. Write for full details and generous test sample.

THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION
50 Union Square New York City

Exclusive Southern Sales Agents
AMERICAN ANILINE PRODUCTS, INC.
1005 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

GOOD SERVICE AND GOOD SHIPPING BOXES NEAR AT HAND

The Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.

P. O. Box 1538

Richmond, Va.

S. K. TAYLOR, Mgr.



H & D Package
Engineers Com-
bine Experience
With Skill



Factory Stop 3, Petersboro
Pike

HINDE & DAUCH corrugated fibre **SHIPPING BOXES**

Services of Education to Industry

(Continued from Page 3)

than to mention the relations that have existed in recent years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the first place, my honored predecessor, the late President Samuel W. Stratton, was also Mr. Garvan's predecessor as president of U. S. Institute for Textile Research, and was very keenly interested in the problems of finding ways in which science could be made of benefit to the textile industry. In the second place, our institution maintains a Textile Research Laboratory, where among other things there have been designed about a dozen special machines to be used by industrial firms for testing various mechanical properties of fabrics and fibres. In addition to this laboratory, work on chemical and other aspects of textile problems is being carried out in other departments of the Institute. In the third place, a member of our staff edits "Textile Research Abstracts," a publication which will be of increasing value as research in this field develops, and toward which the Institute is making a financial contribution. In the fourth place, the Institute is carrying on a variety of research problems with the aid of a grant from the funds of the Textile Foundation. In the fifth place, members of the staff of the Institute have assisted the Textile Foundation in planning and putting into operation the Textile Research Fellowships, which are designed to produce centers of textile research in educational institutions all over the country, to attract into the textile field some of the most promising graduate and postgraduate students in these institutions and gradually to make the textile industry "research-minded." It may safely be said that these mutual contacts between the textile industry and the universities will increase in importance and in mutual benefit.

Exports of Cotton Goods Show Increase

Washington.—Exports of cotton goods show an increase for the month of March, as compared with the corresponding period of a year ago. Also, there is an increase for the three months' period ending March compared with the corresponding three months of 1931.

Exports of cotton goods during the first three months of this year were 97,594,585 square yards, compared with 90,439,250 square yards. It is interesting, that the valuation of the goods shipped out this year was \$7,445,340 compared with \$9,461,198 for the corresponding period of last year.

The increases chiefly have been in the bleached and in the colored goods, whereas the unbleached goods have about held their own. Export shipments of colored goods during the first three months of this year amounted to 56,100,906 square yards, compared with 50,850,642 square yards for the same period of 1931.

Exports of bleached goods were 13,647,667 square yards compared with 11,675,029 square yards for the first three months of 1931. In unbleached goods, the exports were 25,245,212 square yards, which compares with 25,489,989 square yards during the first three months of last year.

For the month of March, the exports were 38,240,621 square yards, which compares with 33,479,453 square yards for the same month of last year.

Colored goods shipments during March showed the most substantial gain, being 22,306,248 square yards compared with 16,951,287 square yards for March of 1931. Bleached goods also showed a gain, being 5,573,093 square yards, compared with 4,113,822 square yards

for last March. Unbleached goods showed a decline, being 9,587,918 square yards, compared with 11,496,443 square yards for the same month of last year.

Cotton Festival At Anderson

Anderson, S. C.—More than 25,000 persons gathered here for the second Southern Cotton Festival, paid tribute to King Cotton in the person of Dr. Enoch W. Sikes of Clemson College, and his court including cotton queens from nine Southern States, and witnessed a mammoth parade of two score lovely floats. The feature address of the occasion was delivered by Governor Ira C. Blackwood, who voiced his congratulations for the splendid spirit of resourcefulness which made possible the festival, and he referred to its significance to every person in the cotton belt.

Brilliance and beauty marked the parade and subsequent coronation of King Cotton which took place at Cater Park.

Each of the floats carried out the theme of the festival and bore the name of each of the States sending a queen. Besides State floats a number of cotton mills and other enterprises also were represented in the line of march.

The parade was followed by a brilliant and impressive program at Cater Park, the first event of which was the entry of King Cotton and his coronation by Mrs. James D. Hammett. Nearly a score of Clemson cadets then entered, each bearing a different State flag, following which a brief salute to the colors was given by the drum and bugle corps of Clemson.

The various State queens when entered the park and ascended the speaker's rostrum, each accompanied by her loyal subjects. They stood about the platform with the cadets holding the State flags until the coronation of Dr. Sikes as King Cotton.

In a brief talk following his crowning, Dr. Sikes declared that more than one hundred years ago a tender plant was given into the hands of the Southern cotton farmer and he briefly outlined its importance in the lives of those living in the cotton States.

Diner—"What do you call this stuff, anyway—tea or coffee?"

Waiter—"What does it taste like?"

Diner—Paraffin."

Waiter—"Then it must be tea—the coffee tastes like gasoline."

"You remind me of the sea?"

"Why? Because I'm wild, restless and romantic?"

"No. Because you make me sick."

"Jimmy, I wish you would learn better manners. You're a regular little pig at the table," said Jimmy's father. Then to make it more impressive, the father asked, "Do you know what a pig is?"

"Yes, sir," said Jimmy meekly, "it's a hog's little boy."

DARY TRAVELERS



If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for Prices

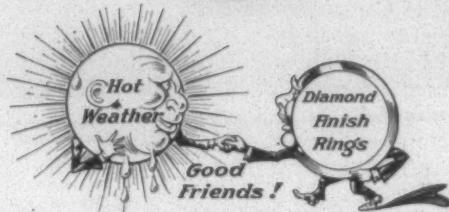
DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY

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Greenville, S. C. Atlanta, Ga.



**TWISTER
RINGS**

**SPINNING
RINGS**



DIAMOND FINISH Rings start easily in summer

Last year a bigger percentage of our business came in the hot months than in any previous year. In other words, more and more mills are changing rings in summer. With the adequate humidity control in today's mills and with the new high polish finish and protective oil coating on DIAMOND FINISH Rings, there is absolutely NO disadvantage to starting your rings in the summer months. But there IS a disadvantage in delaying if you need them now—isn't that true?

Whitinsville (Mass.) SPINNING RING CO.



CRYSTALS SODIUM METASILICATE

NEW ACTIVE ALKALI

*finds ready acceptance
in textile processes*

FOR kier boiling, scouring and other cleansing processes, Metso is thorough, without drastic effect on fibers.

The purity of this alkali wins it special approval from the textile man. Try Metso in comparison with your present alkali.

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ CO.

Makers of Star Brand Silicate of Soda
DEPT. S. T., 121 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA



Hosiery Production Increases

Production, orders and shipments of hosiery increased in March as compared with February and unfilled orders and stocks decreased, the Department of Commerce reports.

Its figures are based on reports from 303 identical manufacturers, representing 360 mills, which produced approximately 70 per cent of the total value of hosiery reported at the 1929 census of manufactures.

The following table gives a detailed comparison in dozen pairs:

	February	March
Production	4,356,295	4,521,847
Orders	4,177,696	4,458,149
Cancellations	109,585	90,417
Net shipments	4,171,716	4,723,128
Unfilled orders	2,398,604	2,043,208
Stocks on hand	9,621,925	9,485,839

Comparative figures for March, 1932, and March, 1931, show increased production this March, but a decrease in orders and shipments, a sharp decline in unfilled orders and a moderate decrease in stocks.

Radio to Help in National Cotton Week

In addition to the references to National Cotton Week in the radio programs of a number of national advertisers announced for next week, there will be a special television program devoted exclusively to cotton fashions and accessories from the New York studios of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Thursday evening, May 19th, under the direction of Mrs. Virginia Chandler Hall, one of America's recognized style authorities.

While different types of cotton apparel appropriate for various daytime and evening occasions are being paraded by manikins before the televiser, Mrs. Hall will explain over the microphone, the fashion significance of the merchandise displayed. Cotton hats, fabric flowers, scarfs as well as cotton bags, shoes and gloves will all be used to complement the dresses shown.

Mention of National Cotton Week will be made in many radio announcements from local stations in various parts of the country as well as in the coast-to-coast broadcasts next week of Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Lowell Thomas, General Motors, Coca-Cola, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., and other nationally-known companies. From stations in twelve of the larger cities including New

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York, Chicago and Philadelphia, the "Jean Abbey" shoppers broadcasting for the Woman's Home Companion will devote practically all of their shopping reports to cotton merchandise.	
WANTED—Position as office manager, head bookkeeper or accountant in textile plant, by young man thoroughly experienced, references from both present and past employers. Address J. T. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.	
RODNEY HUNT	
Textile Wet Finishing Machinery Water Power Equipment Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber	
RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY 35 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.	

Textile Chemicals	Gum and Tallow Compounds
CREME O' LOOM	
You've tried the rest Now try the best	
CREME O' LOOM SIZE CO.	
P. O. Box 82	Forest City, N. C.

PATENTS

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Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
941 Munsey Building
Washington, D. C.
Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

Slashing, Weaving, Mechanical Subjects Discussed At Greensboro

(Continued from Page 10)

Mr. Mullen: We have a central cooling system and then have some individual cooling units. From my point of view, I believe I like the individual units better; they are less expensive. With this cooling system that is piped around through the mills you have to have heavy insulation on those pipes to keep the water cool, and it is rather expensive.

Chairman: What is the cost of the individual unit?

Mr. Mullen: It has a one-fifth H.P. motor on it. You can figure out the cost.

Mr. McCombs: How many people will that supply?

Mr. Mullen: About fifty people.

Question: How much cool water will that furnish per hour?

Mr. Mullen: I have forgotten. It will take care of fifty people.

Mr. McCombs: About what was the cost of that single unit?

Mr. Mullen: Around \$240, I believe.

Chairman: How long have you been running it?

Mr. Mullen: About eighteen months.

Question: Do you chlorinate the water?

Mr. Mullen: No; this is deep-well water, pumped right from the well into the system. We have samples of the water taken at regular intervals and sent to the State Department of Health to check up on it.

PAINTING PIPING

Chairman: Here is a question that should be interesting to every department, I imagine. "Should there be a color scheme for painting different piping throughout the plant?" Do you think it is worth while to paint water pipes, steam pipes, etc., different colors?

Mr. Vick: If the steam pipes are in reach of persons I think they should be distinguishable in some way, though they are always covered by insulation, I think. In fact, we cover our cold-water pipes with insulation.

Mr. McCombs: It seems to me it would certainly be attractive and help the looks of the mill not to have everything painted one color throughout. I think the fire system should be a different color from the others.

Mr. Mullen: It looks as if, with quite a large variety of pipes carrying different things, it would be necessary to paint them so as to distinguish one from the other—to have a regular chart by which to paint those pipes.

J. Ebert Butterworth, treasurer, H. W. Butterworth Sons Company, Philadelphia, was recently decorated with the Verdun Medal, by Henry Deloche, official correspondent of the Golden Book of Verdun. During the World War, Mr. Butterworth served as captain of Company F, 313th Infantry, and now holds a commission as lieutenant colonel of the 316th Infantry Reserve Regiment. He spent several years in Charlotte as Southern representative for his company and has many friends in this section.

OBITUARY

EVERETT H. HINCKLEY

Everett H. Hinckley, aged 62, who retired as vice-president of Borne, Scrymser Company, New York, last November, after many years' service with that oil company, was killed in an automobile accident at Woodbury, Conn. He was the developer of the technique of spraying oil on raw cotton to facilitate the handling of the fiber in the preparatory processes.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—With a considerably improved volume of business in print cloths last week, the market was firmer and showed more promise than for several weeks past. Print cloth sales were estimated to be about equivalent to the curtailed output. Many mills continued to refuse bids at slightly under market prices and some large quantity orders were turned down on that account. The better tone in print cloths was not reflected in other divisions of the gray goods markets. Sheetings were weak and irregular and sales small. Somewhat more buying interest was noted in carded broadcloths. Buyers bid for fairly large lots but their ideas were generally too low to secure goods.

Sheetings were soft and there was little business. Prices continued to establish fresh lows for the year, but the declines attracted little business.

Drills were easy but the scene of some activity. Buyers sought to obtain further concessions from recent declines without success. Most three-leaf twills were lower than at the opening of the week, but the 39-inch 4-yard 68x76s were firm at 4½ cents.

There was virtually no change in the fine goods markets. Sales continued to be on a very small basis and few buyers were interested in more than very small quantities. Weather conditions have not yet spurred retail demand. It is hoped that the National Cotton Week promotion will result in larger business in sheer fabrics. Business since the first of the year has been disappointingly small in all fine fabrics.

Statistics for April reflected the small sales made during that month. Stocks, however, have increased only 4 per cent since the first of the year and with the curtailment going into effect, are expected to show a further decline. Formal announcement of a 50 per cent curtailment in print cloths is expected.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 38-in., 64x60s	25%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	25%
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	45%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	3¾
Brown sheetings, 31yard	5½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	4½
Brown sheetings, standard	5½
Tickings, 8-ounce	11
Denims	9½
Dress ginghams	9a10½
Standard prints	6½
Staple ginghams	6

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was no improvement in the yarn market last week. Business was slow and listless, prices weak and irregular. There was no evidence of a sustained demand in any quarter. Prices paid seemed to depend upon individual cases and there was no general market list that could be regarded as an index to the price level. Buyers continued to hold off the market even though prices are lower now than they have been in many years. One authority here compares present prices with those prevailing in 1894 and finds little difference between the two.

A fair number of spinners refused to take business at present prices, preferring to close rather than to take further loss in margins. Curtailment is understood to be increasing rapidly in the South.

The average buyer was thought to be out of the market on account of the general uncertainty over business prospects rather than from fear of a further drop in yarn prices. It appears that prices have little to do with the present situation. It is hoped that as soon as Congress settles the tax question that business will improve.

Volume of new business last week was equal to that of the last two weeks, but was larger than that of the first week in April. Current conditions are little better than the poorest week distributors have experienced this year, which also means for a good many years. Prices are sagging under their own weight, but more resistance has appeared than last week. Spinners are holding well at 14 cents for 10s two-ply warps, notwithstanding sales at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent lower. Combed qualities are dull and unchanged.

The price decline in combed peeler yarns seems to have been halted, more particularly as to singles. In general, the trade publication price lists represent the inside prices of leading establishments, but sales are in light volume and inquiries scarce.

Case lots of mercerized yarns are being delivered, at prices which are not revealed. It is known that a few of the larger full-fashioned hosiery mills are calling in lots of around two cases.

Southern Single Warps		10s	25
10s	13	10s ex.	28
12s	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	50s	32
14s	14	60s	36
16s	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
20s	15	8s	13
22s	18	10s	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
30s	19	12s	14
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		16s	15
8s	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	20s	16
10s	13	Carpet Yarns	
12s	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
16s	15	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	14
20s	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
24s	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
30s	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8s, 1-ply	11
36s	25	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	11
40s	26	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
40s ex.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	12s, 2-ply	13
Southern Single Skeins		16s, 2-ply	14
8s	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	20s, 2-ply	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
10s	13	26s, 2-ply	17
12s	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	30s, 2-ply	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
14s	14	Southern Frame Cones	
16s	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	8s	13
20s	15	10s	18
26s	18	12s	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
30s	19	14s	14
30s ex.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16s	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		18s	15
8s	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	20s	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
10s	13	22s	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
12s	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	24s	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
14s	14	26s	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
16s	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	28s	19
20s	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	30s	19
24s	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	30s	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
26s	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	30s	19
30s	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	30s	18 $\frac{1}{2}$

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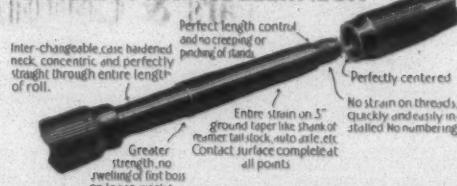
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NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 267 W. Exchange, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 121 W. Main St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; G. H. S. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy E. Clemons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

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202 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 801 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomas, Sou. Dist. Mgr.; Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Moline, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Cann, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ormsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Brown, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F., Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ CO., 121 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Southern Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, Charlotte, N. C.; Paper Makers Chemical Corp., Atlanta, Ga.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, F. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Craverton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga., Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V-Pres. and Genl. Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Linton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C.; H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMBOU SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRRINE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.
SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami, and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.
SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U. S. BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 192, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stock at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 616 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitingville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Ford, Jr. and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitingville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Hunter's Sales Show Increase

"Our sales have crept up again this week so that they have reached the level of full production for the first time in almost ten weeks. New prices on percales for fall delivery have been named for 80-80s on a basis of 9½ cents for the jobbing trade and 10 cents to the retail trade. It is too soon to say much about the volume of orders received by the printers, but at least it can be said that there has been decidedly active bidding for print cloths the past few days. Millions of yards of 80-80s were wanted at 4½ cents and none could be obtained. Four and three-eighths cents did bring out some, but only here and there. Again millions of yards of 38½-inch 64-60s have been wanted at 3 cents and are not being found, for the market continues to hold last week's gain to 3½ cents," the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company reports.

"Should print cloth business continue in as good volume next week, pressure might be considerably lightened in several directions. It is well to bear in mind that with the present curtailment future deliveries do not weigh on the market; only spots do that, and then only when the quantities are cumbersome. The volume of business on print cloths this week overshadowed what was done in other sections of the market.

"Sheetings are not showing a good tone yet and considerable increase in curtailment in that group is a vital necessity.

"Outside of the immediate textile situation there have been no new developments which would have any particular bearing on the cloth market one way or the other. Congress is not doing much to help the business situation and the constructive measures in operation through the Federal Reserve Banks do not bear much in the way of actual fruit yet."

Textile Session at A. S. T. M. Annual Meeting

Committee D-13 on Textile Materials is sponsoring a session of the A. S. T. M. in Atlantic City June 20, annual meeting in which technical papers of wide interest to the textile industry will be presented. Problems of Manila rope durability; the prevention of mildew in cotton goods; importance of atmospheric control in the textile industry; natural and cellulose fibers—these are some of the

topics which are listed for presentation. A more widespread knowledge of asbestos textiles will result from the paper on this subject. A cotton fiber duplex sorter and a colorimeter and method of testing the color of cotton will be discussed.

The seven papers which are to be presented in the second session of the meeting, Tuesday afternoon, June 21, follow:

A Machine Test on the Durability of Manila Rope—M. C. Wiley, Assoc. Mats. Engr., Navy Dept.

Enzyme Action in the Textile Industries—W. F. Edwards, Director of Labs., U. S. Testing Co.

Atmospheric Control in the Textile Industry—R. H. Brown, Res. Engr., Parks-Cramer Co.

Asbestos Textiles—C. K. Dillingham, Staff Engr., Sales Dept., Johns-Manville Corp.

The Structure of Natural and Manufactured Cellulosic Fibers—H. DeW. Smith, A. M. Tenney Associates.

The Suter-Webb Cotton Fiber Duplex Sorter and Resulting Method of Staple and Uniformity Measurements—R. W. Webb, Senior Cotton Tech., Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Colorimeter and Method Employed in Color Testing of Cotton—Dorothy Nickerson, Color Technologist, Div. of Cotton Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

This session has been arranged by A. S. T. M. Committee D-13. Dean Harvey, purchasing engineer, Material and Process Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., heads the particular subcommittee having immediate responsibility for securing and reviewing the papers. It is anticipated that an unusually large number of the technical leaders in the industry will be at the session, inasmuch as several years have elapsed since an annual meeting session has been devoted exclusively to textiles.

Stores Feature Durene

Sixty-one department stores and specialty shops in over fifty different cities of the United States advertised durene cotton merchandise in display advertisements during the past two weeks, according to clippings sent the Durene Association of America at its New York headquarters. Eighteen different States and the District of Columbia were reached by these durene advertisements.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—“Aunt Becky.”

A BEAUTIFUL LETTER

A GREENVILLE (S. C.) MOTHER MADE HAPPY BY LOVELY TRIBUTE FROM HER SON

Dearest Mother:

Again the season has arrived embracing the day set apart for us to do honor to our mothers. But this particular day would be a farce if we should allow ourselves to go through an entire year and come to one day only in which to think kindly of Mother.

I bow humbly before God and thank Him for favoring me so supremely in sparing me a mother to love. Love, respect and consideration is all that you ask or wish, in return for your many deeds of love and sacrifice.

Mother, if I were able to cater to your every desire and offer you the world as a gift, I would only be returning feebly and imperfectly the things you have done for me.

I had the fortune to be loved tenderly by you before my birth; I was cared for as a young prince in my infancy and had every need and reasonable desire fulfilled. Above all, I have had the fortune to be guided skillfully by you in my mental, physical, moral and spiritual growth.

As a child, I had a school room in your love; as a boy, I had the light through every dark path, through your eyes; today, as a man, my greatest source of inspiration comes from your increasing love and kindness.

There are in this world many lovely things—glorious sunsets, the ocean's wide expanse, the grandeur of mountains, and the beauty of fertile, rolling plains. But of all things on earth the most beautiful is the force of my Mother, as she smiles through tears of happiness over some worthy achievement of her children.

What could be the source of such happiness? Nothing but a Mother's love—a noble, pure and tender flame enkindled from above.

May God's many blessings continue to be with you, my Mother. I am tremendously happy to wear a red rose for you May 8th.

(This young man has been away in Medical College three years and has written to his Mother *every day*. The first money he ever earned was in selling Mill News for “Aunt Becky,” who has known him all his life. He is one of God's noblemen and his mother is one of my dearest friends.—Aunt Becky.)

LA GRANGE, GA.

A DEAR LITTLE BOY CALLED TO HEAVEN

Dear Aunt Becky:

On April 28, 1932, God called our precious little R. A., Jr., to heaven, after six days illness. You don't know how we prize the picture of him that you had in the Textile Bulletin when he was a baby. He would have been five years old August 14.

We just have two children left now, and want the prayers of God's people that we may train them right.

Our good pastor, Rev. Goforth, and all the people

stayed with us so faithfully and comforted us so sweetly through our troubles and we thank them every one. The flowers were so many and so beautiful—in a measure bringing sweet consolation to our aching hearts.

May God bless every one who was so kind and loving to us.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Noles, Zell and D. O.
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Noles and Family.
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Askew and Family.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

THE JOANNA NEWS—COTTON WEEK

All over America May 16th to 21st has been designated as National Cotton Week. Every person is expected to buy some cotton clothes during this week.

People cannot buy products from the cotton mills unless the people buy of the merchants the cotton goods being offered for sale. Girls, there is nothing prettier or neater than dainty cotton dresses, and they are cheaper now than they have been in years. The success of our cotton mills depend on our use of cotton materials. Let's do our part in Goldville by buying and using cotton goods. Let's show our loyalty by using more cotton.

VILLAGE NEWS

Mrs. Toh Whitlock and children spent the week-end in Gaffney, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Thomas spent the week-end in Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. J. A. Hughes of Lowell, N. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe Hughes.

Little Miss Louise Boone of Fort Mill, S. C., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Eula Boone.

Mrs. Walter Wright and children of Spartanburg are spending the week with Mrs. J. E. Hamm.

Mrs. Marvin Stallings of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. H. Manley.

Miss Fay Hall of Batesburg spent a few days last week with Mrs. Irvin Smith.

Mrs. J. Burr Connelly of Prosperity, S. C., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Turner.

Mrs. J. C. Templeton of Rock Hill, S. C., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Templeton and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Templeton.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Buchanan of Clinton spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Templeton.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunnicutt of Ninety-Six, S. C., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hunnicutt.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson and children of Bath, S. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Thomas.

We are glad to note that little Frank Bridges, who had his foot cut with a lawn mower recently, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bozard and children visited Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bozard in Silver Street, S. C., Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Manley announce the birth of a son on Saturday, May 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Bolick announce the birth of a son on Sunday, May 8th.

Little Margaret Hughes celebrated her seventh birth-

day last Friday afternoon by inviting a few of her friends to a party at her home. After playing games on the lawn, the little folks were served ice cream and cake and lemonade by Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Massie.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. George Pressly will regret to learn that their little daughter, Izella, is in the Newberry hospital, having undergone an operation for appendicitis on last Saturday morning. Latest reports from the hospital indicate that her condition is improving.

Joanna won over Watts Mill, 13-1, Saturday afternoon. Joanna will play Enoree at Enoree next Saturday. Joanna is on top so far. Pull for Joanna!

Seventeen boys spent Saturday night at the scout cabin. They made ice cream and had a jolly good time.

Rudolf Prater and Alvin Marshall were elected as scouts at the meeting last night. This gives us thirty-one scouts.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

STATESVILLE COTTON MILLS

Had a very pleasant visit to this beautiful mill and Mother "Becky Ann" and I are recipients of some lovely tapestries, a gift from our good friend, Mr. W. C. Sykes, the superintendent; we thank him for these and also thank his son, "C. A." the assistant superintendent, for courtesies extended during my brief visit.

Work is well under way on a new and complete water reservoir consisting of nine separate drilled wells, all in a radius of 15 feet in circumference. Good pure water means good dyes and they have all that it takes to produce goods merchandise.

The line-up is as follows: W. C. Sykes, superintendent; C. A. Sykes, assistant superintendent; C. F. Campbell, carder; C. C. Privette, spinner; B. B. Cockrell, twister and winder; H. S. Miller, dyer; J. A. Bolt, weaver; F. A. McJunkin, finisher; K. E. Shawcross, designer; E. W. Jones, master mechanic, and A. E. Byers, yard foreman.

B. C. T.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

DILLING SILK MILL

Dear Aunt Becky:

I just want to tell you that you missed the prettiest place in Kings Mountain when you missed the Dilling Silk Mill. It is the only mill I know of here that makes wearing a uniform compulsory. The women wear blue with white trim and the men wear white. The women wear white in the cloth room. All other departments are blue.

Everything is as clean as can be. Of course they keep the gates locked but if you ask to see someone in authority you don't have any trouble getting in.

Mr. B. W. Gillispie is general manager; J. B. Hothersall is superintendent; Baxter Hayes, designer; M. L. Conner, overseer of the silk department, with R. M. Carithers, Ray Carroll and Kelly Goforth, second hands; at night Charlie Bobo is overseer, with Mack Godfrey, Frank Hullender and Frank Navy, second hands.

Mr. —. —. Friddle is overseer of weaving in day time and David Saunders at night. Fred Babbington is overseer of cloth room.

This mill has run full time so far, but is expecting to curtail some in the next few weeks.

"Aunt Becky," I am sending "Uncle Hamp" some dahlias for his garden. Perhaps he will have better luck

with them than you did. By the way, I must tell you I had a bloom for Mother's Day and it wasn't forced either. I can't account for it being so much ahead of the others.

"POLLY."

"Uncle Hamp" thanks you sincerely, and says I've got to "keep hands off of his dahlias." And I will, till they get to blooming.—Aunt Becky.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.

RHODHISS MILLS CO.

I don't think there can be found a lovelier place in Western N. C. for a mill than that of Rhodhiss Mills Company. Never have I found a more congenial set of overseers and second hands, and all of them are 100 per cent on anything instructive, hence a nice list of subscribers. Am very glad to say that we have engaged Mr. L. A. Elmore, the good assistant superintendent, to write us the news occasionally. There have been lots of promotions here lately, listed elsewhere in this issue. All these boys deserve the best because they are hard workers and have the mill's interest at heart.

The line-up in No. 1 Mill is as follows: L. A. Elmore, assistant superintendent Nos. 1 and 2; C. L. Leopard, overseer weaving; E. E. Ford, Mr. Champion and Mr. Barker, second hands; W. W. Hinson, carder, and J. M. Kelly, overseer spinning.

In No. 2 Mill, T. L. Benefield is spinner; L. H. Holcomb, weaver; G. F. Woods, carder; M. L. Mullinax, master mechanic, and Harley Brown, cloth room.

B. C. T.

RHODHISS, N. C.

RHODES-WHITENER MILLS

Nestled among the hills of Western N. C., and on the banks of beautiful Lower Little River, had the pleasure of visiting this up-to-date mill. Rhodes-Whitener Mills can boast of their own power plant for power and lights, and am grateful to Mr. J. H. Faircloth, superintendent, for courtesies shown.

J. H. Faircloth is superintendent; E. W. Spradley, carder and spinner; Stamey Stallings, second hand in carding; E. C. Long, second hand in spinning, and Ben Jolly, second hand in twisting and winding.

B. C. T.

MY KITE

The poets rave about spring o' the year,
And the perfume of flowers on the breeze;
But give me a kite and a wind that's right
To take it above the trees.

I can just lean back and hold the cord,
And feel the kite tug and strain,
Like it wanted to fly right up to the sky,
And never come back again.

I make believe, too, it's a great airplane
Starting off for a foreign land;
I'm the pilot brave, steering over the wave,
The control stick fast in my hand.

So the poets may have the April showers,
And all of the springtime joy;
But a March wind high, and a kite to fly;
That's good enough for a boy.

—Anna Teague in the *Enka Voice*.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR SALE—2,000 galvanized Witt cans for surface toilets, 6 3/5 gallons capacity, 13" diameter, 12 1/2" high (inside measurements), weight 8 1/2 pounds, side handles, no lids, good condition. Will sell all or part. Proximity Manufacturing Company, Greensboro, N. C.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL

is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.

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COTTON MILL FOR SALE

5500 Spindles, 260 Looms, 360 H. P. New Diesel Engine, Brick Buildings, Good Tenant Houses, Good Labor Conditions. Exceedingly cheap—Good terms—Low Taxes. For further information write C. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

April Cotton Goods Sales Half of Production

Statistical reports of production, shipments and sales of carded cotton cloths during the month of April,

Classified Rates

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines—4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms—Cash with order.

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border—\$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

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DAVID CLARK, President

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Charlotte, N. C.

1932, were made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of four weeks.

Production during April amounted to 205,089,000 yards, or at the rate of 51,272,000 yards per week. This was 10.1 per cent less than the rate of production during the month of March.

Sales during April were 102,307,000 yards, equivalent to 49.9 per cent of production. Shipments during the month amounted to 162,104,000 yards, equivalent to 79 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 302,216,000 yards, which, although representing an increase of 16.6 per cent during the month, were only 4 per cent greater than at the beginning of the year. Unfilled orders on April 30, 1932, were 218,366,000 yards, representing a decrease of 21.5 per cent during the month.

These statistics are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

Mill Rate Maintained In England

Cotton mills of England are maintaining operations at a comparatively high rate on the basis of yarn and cloth orders taken some weeks ago, but new business is running well below the current output, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Forwardings of American cotton to English mills totalled 35,000 bales last week against 22,000 in the same week last year. For the season to date they aggregate 1,070,000 against 726,000 to this date last season.

"Yarn and cloth sales have averaged only 70 or 80 per cent of output in recent weeks," says the Exchange Service. "Japanese are undercutting Lancashire mills in India. The Bombay mill owners are agitating strongly for a tariff against the Japanese products. Indian mills are running at a high rate and getting an unusually large share of the Indian business. China is not giving much support to Lancashire. Clearances at Shanghai are poor. Supplies of goods there are reported to be heavy and prices are below replacement basis. Lack of confidence, tariffs and exchange control are handicapping British trade in many directions."

Business Paper Advertising ...Sign of an Efficient Manufacturer

WHEN you see a manufacturer's advertising in the pages of your business paper, you may know that THAT manufacturer is not only efficient in production, but that he also knows how to DISTRIBUTE effectively and economically.

And that is important to you as a purchaser of manufactured articles. For the cost of distribution enters into the cost of everything you buy. Efficiently distributed goods cost less, quality for quality, than goods distributed through haphazard methods.

Manufacturers who advertise in business papers use the shortest, most direct, most economical way to reach you with a selling message. They are buying concentrated circulation WITHOUT WASTE. They are applying advertising dollars wisely where those dollars will reduce other selling costs.

Through their selection of efficient means to advertise, they are giving proof that the products they offer to you bear the minimum cost of distribution—that those products, quality for quality, are lower in cost than products distributed either laboriously WITHOUT advertising or carelessly with WASTEFUL advertising.

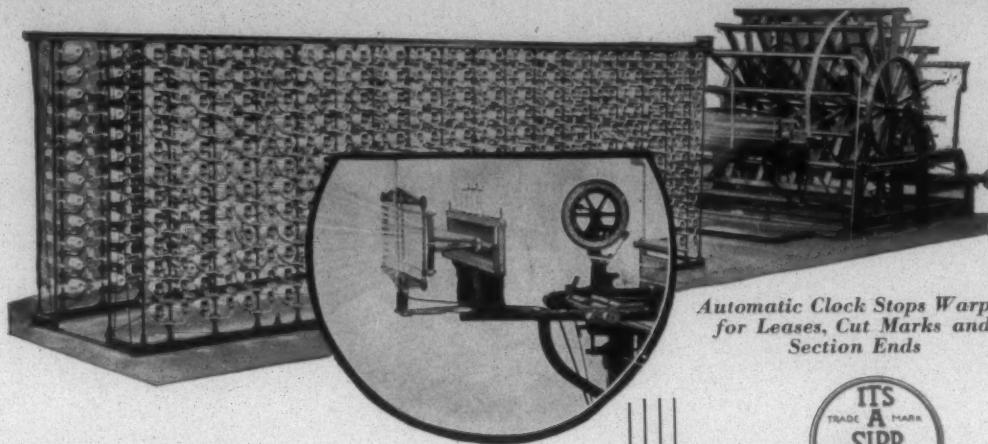


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How would you like a 40% REDUCTION in Rayon Warping Costs?



*Automatic Clock Stops Warper
for Leases, Cut Marks and
Section Ends*



HIGH SPEED RAYON WARPER

THEN consider the performance of this high speed warper and creel:

1. Runs at 320 yards a minute.
2. Tension on all ends is exactly the same and none are stretched excessively, insuring greater loom production.
3. A run of 35 warps showed a breakage of only 20 ends (280 ends would have been a good performance).
4. Doubles present beaming speed.
5. Works equally well on all brands and deniers of yarn on both cones and spools.
6. When an end breaks, warping mill stops and indicator light shows location of broken end.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION

We also manufacture oil-less bearing winders, quillers, re-beamers, edge warpers, and folding machines

Keen and Summer Streets
Paterson, N. J.

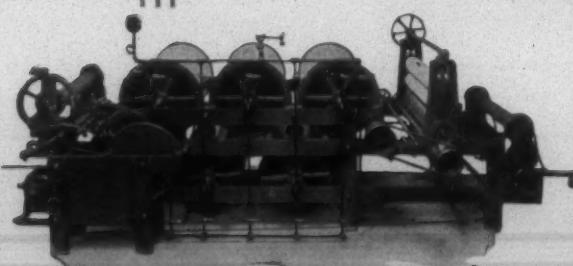
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and CUT YOUR COSTS

The Johnson Sizer cuts your costs and saves you money. Needs only two-thirds the floor space required for old cotton slashers. Is widely recommended by rayon yarn manufacturers. In fact, over five times as much rayon is sized on "Johnsons" as on all other rayon sizers in the world combined.

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